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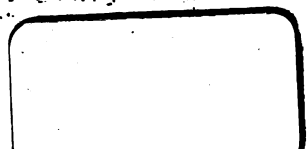
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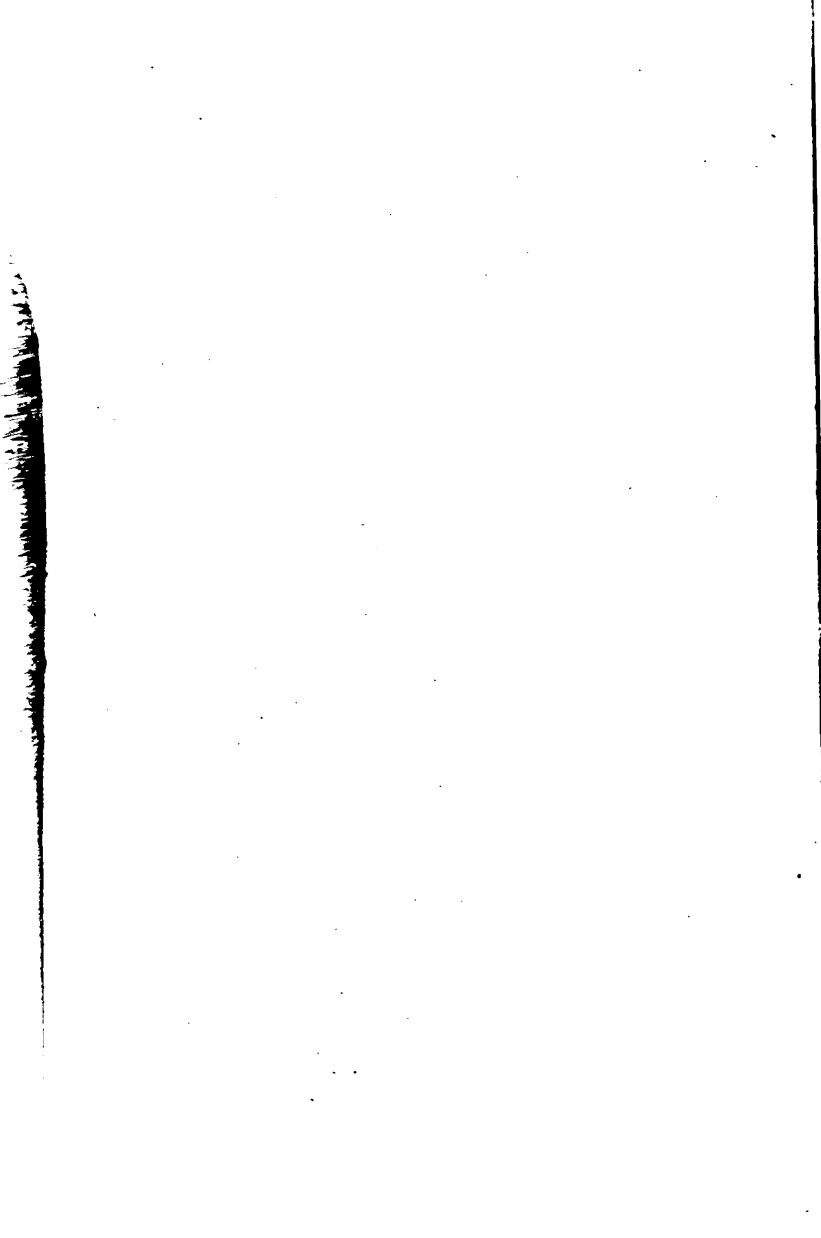
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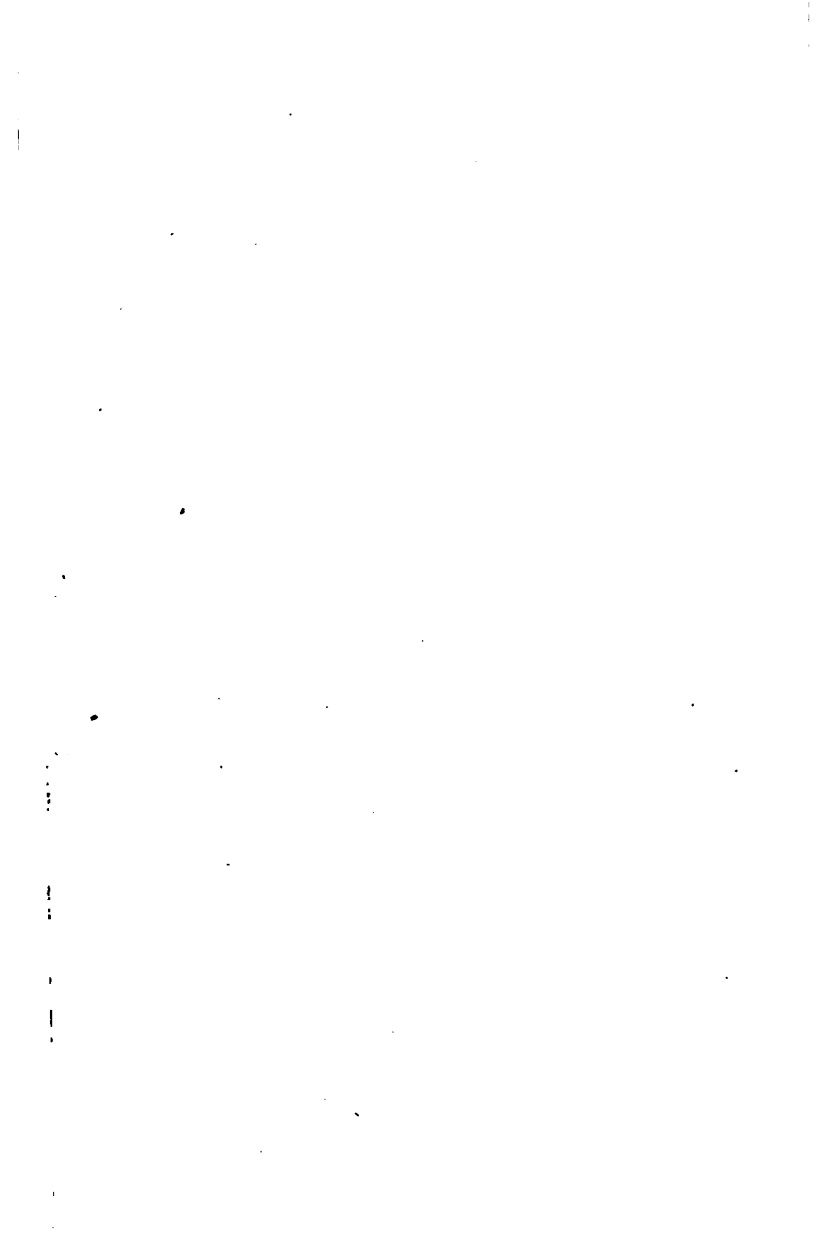
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Demond V. Delgroff,

PRACTICAL PHONICS,
A Comprehensive Study of
PRONUNCIATION,

Forming a Complete Guide to the Study of the
Elementary Sounds of the English Language,

AND CONTAINING

THREE THOUSAND WORDS OF DIFFICULT PRONUN-
CIATION, WITH DIACRITICAL MARKS ACCORD-
ING TO WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

BY

E. V. De GRAFF, A. M.,

Superintendent of Schools, Patterson, N. J., Conductor of Teachers' Institutes, Author of
"School Room Guide," "School Room Song Budget,"
"School Room Chorus," etc.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
C. W. BARDEEN PUBLISHER,
1881.

595333

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PREFACE.

It gives me peculiar pleasure to think that I shall be able to add a few thoughts on the important subject of Phonics. The idea of contributing a few pages to those who wish to improve in speech at a time when it is beginning to assume such general importance is especially interesting to me; and I greatly enjoy the thought, that many of those who have studied the "School-Room Guide" will study this subject and find in it the development of those thoughts which I have suggested to them at Teachers' Institutes.

This book cannot be mastered by reading it through; *it must be studied*. It should be used as other text-books in school; lessons should be assigned and recited. Pupils who read in the fourth reader, pupils in grammar schools, high schools, teachers' classes, academies, normal schools, colleges and universities, may use this book with profit.

As the best teachers, in teaching beginners to read, combine the word, *phonic*, and sentence methods,—primary teachers should know what is in this book. Teachers can well afford to dispense with oral spelling almost entirely; it is only important to assist pupils in syllabication and pronunciation, and this should be a part of the preparatory work in reading. If teachers,

during the past fifteen years, had given *less* time to oral, and more to *written* spelling and *phonics*, we should not see so many misspelled, nor hear so many mispronounced words.

I have followed closely the orthoepy of Webster's Dictionary, and I am under special obligation to Dr. J. H. Hoose, author of "Studies in Articulation." To all who have aided in the work, I extend my grateful acknowledgment for encouragement and valuable suggestions; particularly to Mr. A. S. Morse, who has read the proof with especial care,

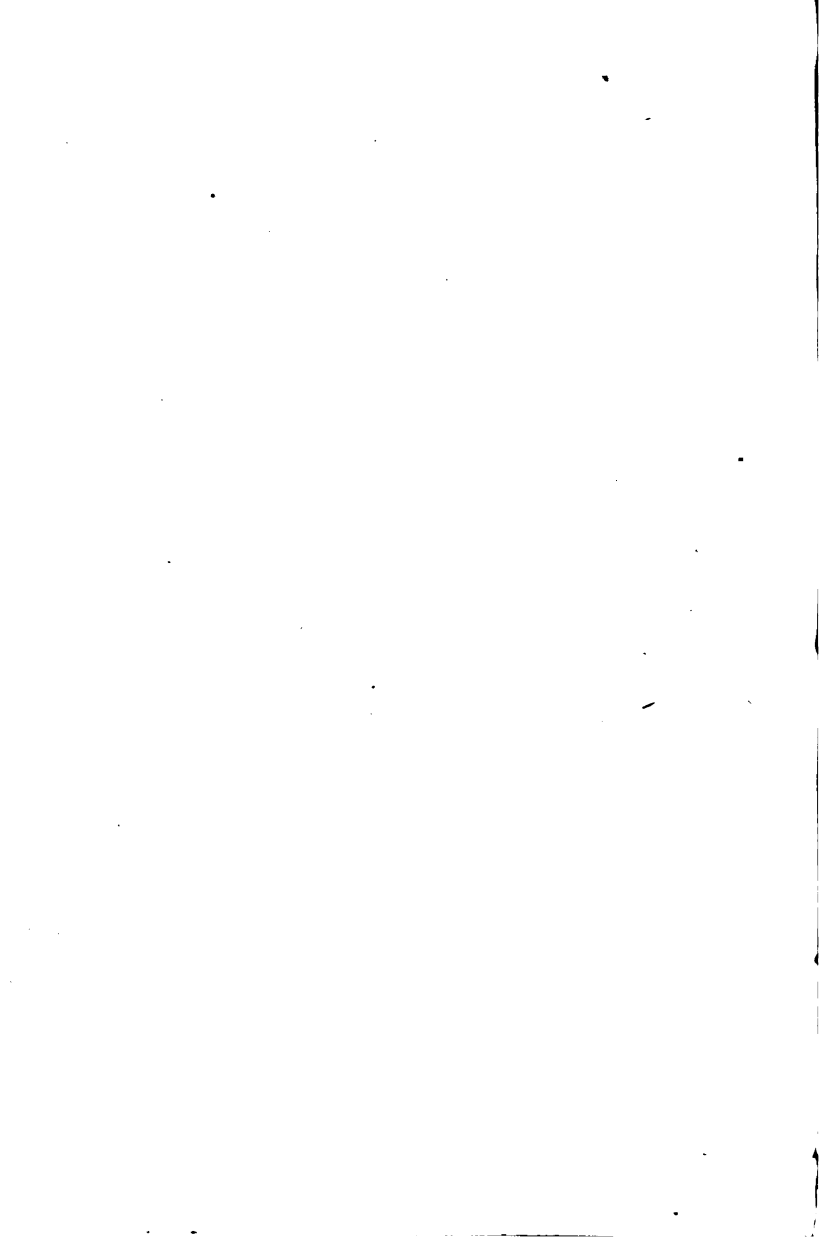
Hoping that the student and teacher will give to these pages the study necessary to their mastery, I tender to them my best wishes for their prosperity in every interest that can promote the advancement of the cause of education.

ESMOND V. DE GRAFF.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 1, 1880.

CONTENTS.

Remarks and Explanations.....	9
How to Teach the Elementary Sounds.....	11
Description of the Elementary Sounds.....	15
Diacritical Marks.....	33
Phonic Chart	36
Blackboard Exercises.....	37
Table of Equivalents.....	53
Exercises in Orthoepy.....	57
3000 Difficult Words.....	58
Reading Extracts for Drill.....	102



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No.

DE GRAFF'S

PRACTICAL PHONICS.

REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Spoken language consists of a series of elementary sounds, combined into words to express thought.

These sounds are produced by the organs of voice and of speech.

The organs of speech are the larynx and its appendages, by which simple voice is produced. The organs of speech are the tongue, palate, teeth, lips, etc., by which voice is articulated.

In the English language which has 114,000 words, there are *forty-three elementary sounds*.

The perfect utterance of these sounds, both separate and combined is essential to good *reading* and *speaking*.

These elements are divided into three classes,

viz: *nineteen* vocals, *fifteen* sub-vocals and *nine* aspirates.

It is the object of the following pages to represent and explain the forty-three elementary sounds of the English Language.

When any other letters are found to represent the same sound in any instance, they are properly called *equivalents*.

The letters which represent the "*vocals*" are called "*vowels*," and those which represent the "*sub-vocals*," are called "*consonants*;" but let it be remembered that these names are applied to the characters simply, and not to the sounds.

The *letter a* is a vowel; but the elementary sound it stands for is a *vocal*.

The *letter b* is a *consonant*, its element is a *sub-vocal*. The *letter f* is also a consonant; its element is an aspirate.

"The *vocals* are inarticulate sounds produced by the organs of voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

"The *sub-vocals* are sounds produced by the the organs of voice, articulated or modified by the organs of speech.

"The *aspirates* are mere whispering sounds or breathings; they are all articulated by the organs of speech, except one, which is represented by the letter *h*."

Written language consists of a series of characters by which the elementary sounds are represented to the eye.

A letter is not a sound, but the sign of a sound. A perfect alphabet should contain as many letters as sounds.

In the English language there are but twenty-six letters, while there are forty-three elementary sounds.

HOW TO TEACH THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

Directions to Teachers.

1. Request the pupils to name a word that contains a letter which is the sign of the sound to be developed.

Note:—The teacher wishes to develop the long sound of *a*, and asks the pupils to name short words containing the letter *a*. The pupils will name a number of words, as, arm, hat, ball, ale, etc. The teacher will announce that the word *ale*, is the word that she wishes. All words named by the pupils should be written on the board and erased, except the word *ale*.

2. Require the pupils to pronounce the word

accurately ; if the pupils cannot do it, let the teacher pronounce it.

To learn the the sound of the letter, let the pupils pronounce the word in concert ; then leave off the sound of *one* letter at a time, until the sound of the required letter is reached : sometimes it is well to arrest the voice on the very element ; then its sound will be easily distinguished.

3. If the pupils cannot give the required sound, the teacher should give instruction in regard to the position of the organs of speech.

4. Supplement the concert drill by *close individual* drill. Do not depend upon concert exercises ; for thoroughness, the test is in *individual* drill and *individual* reproduction.

5. Require pupils to name words containing the sounds developed, and also require them to bring to the recitation a list of words containing the sounds developed.

6. Require the pupils to pass to the board and write a list of words, using the *diacritical marks* properly, naming them, and giving the sound which they indicate.

7. Write a list of words difficult of pronunciation on the board, and require pupils to pronounce them. Let the pupils correct mistakes.

8. Take up one letter at a time, and drill upon it until the sound is impressed on the mind ; do not continue the exercise longer than ten or fifteen minutes, at one time.

9. Write words difficult of pronunciation on the board without the diacritical marks, or marks of accent, and request pupils to pronounce them accurately, as *inquiry*, *acclimate*, *aspirant*, etc. ; if pronounced incorrectly, call for criticisms.

10. Make provision for an exercise, *daily*, in Phonics, and continue the work until the pupils are familiar with *all* of the sounds of the English language, the diacritical marks, and the pronunciation of the different words.

11. Each pupil should be required to copy all the work in a book prepared specially for this subject, (as found on page , Phonic Chart, Blackboard Exercise, and also to reproduce it.)

REMARKS.—Let the sounds be given *exactly right* ; *discriminate closely*, *analyze carefully*, and give *thorough drill*.

Let the sound be *full* and *smooth*. Avoid the fault of beginning with a *weak* sound, and then swelling it into one more loud; let the sound *burst out* with full force at once.

The ingenious teacher will find that he can make abundant use of the elements when acquainted with them.

The author has applied *technical* names to the diacritical marks; in his judgment these *marks* as *marks* may perform different offices. Other terms than those used may be employed, as the *dot*, two *dots*, *compound curve*, and the *angle*.

It is the sincere wish of the author that the elementary sounds of the English language may be made a study,—for it is only through study that ignorance, vulgarity and affectation in the use of the English language can be rooted out. Only by severe application can the end be secured; but, once secured, it will prove a valuable accomplishment to the possessor.

ELEMENTARY SOUNDS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. *ā, long*:—Pronounce the word *ale*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *l*, and this intonation is the sound of *ā, long*: *e* is silent.

Note. It should be considered an elementary sound. Webster says, "This sound of *a* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight 'vanish' in *ē*, annexed to its radical or initial sound."

The "radical or initial" sound is heard in *āle*, and the vanish in *ēve*.

How to give the sound: Place the tip of the tongue at the base of the front teeth, and emit vocality.

2. *ă, short*:—Pronounce the word *at*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*, and the intonation is the sound of *ă, short*.

Note. This sound of *ă*, is exceedingly *short, abrupt*, and has a certain explosive character.

How to give the sound: Place the tongue in the same position as in *ā long*, open the mouth a little wider, and emit vocality.

3. *ä, Italian*.—Pronounce the word *arm*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *m*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*, and the intonation is the sound of *ä, Italian*.

Note. This sound of *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds. "It is one of the extremes of the vowel scale." It is one of the most melodious sounds in the English language, and its use should be cultivated.

How to give the sound.—Open the mouth wide, and let the tongue be in its natural position of rest. It is one of the extreme sounds.

4. *ā, broad*.—Pronounce the word *all*; pronounce, omitting the sound *l*, and the intonation is the sound of *ā, broad*.

Note. "This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but it is a broader and more guttural sound."

How to give the sound.—"This sound is formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth."

5. *â, intermediate*.—Pronounce the word *ask*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *k*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *s*, and the intonation is the sound of *â, intermediate*.

Note. The sound is the same in quality as that of *short â*, and simply differs in quantity, being a prolongation thereof. The intermediate sound of *a*, is

one of the most *delicate, soft* and *effective* tones in the language.

How to give the sound:—Place the tongue in the same position as for short *ä*, and then draw the tongue backward and upward; then attempt to utter short *ä*, not changing the position of the organs.

6. *â*, *before r*:—Pronounce the word *âir*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*; pronounce omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of *â before r*.

Note. It is a distinct sound, and not modified by *r*; it is a firm and pleasant intonation.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth slightly, and partially depress the tongue. Place the vocal organ in the same position as for short *ë*; the sound is the same in quality as that of short *ë*, and simply differs in quantity, being a prolongation thereof. “The sound is very similar to short *ë*, but of a slightly less open quality.”

a, equivalent to *ö* short (which see) as in *what*.

a, equivalent to *ë* short, (which see) as in *any*.

7. *b*.—Pronounce the word *be*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and this intonation is the sound of *b*.

How to give the sound:—It is formed by the compression of vocalized breath within the mouth. Do not explode the sound by opening the lips too suddenly.

e (hard) equivalent to *k*—which see, as in *eat*.

ç (*soft*) equivalent to *s*—which see, as in *cent*.

c—equivalent to *z* (which see), as in *suffice*.

c—equivalent to *sh* (which see), as in *sociality*.

8. *d*—Pronounce the word *-do*; pronounce, omitting *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *d*.

How to give the sound:—Press the end of the tongue against the upper gums, then force vocalized breath into the mouth.

d—equivalent to *t* (which see), as in *kissed*.

d—equivalent to *j* (which see), as in *soldier*.

9. *ɛ*, *long*. Pronounce the word *eve*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *v*, and the intonation is the sound of *ɛ* long; *e* final is silent.

How to give the sound:—In the formation of this sound, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which the sound can be uttered. It is one of the extreme sounds.

10. *ɛ*, *short*:—Pronounce the word *end*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and the intonation is the short sound of *ɛ*.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth slightly, and place the tongue at the tip of the lower teeth.

11. *ɛ*, *intermediate*:—Pronounce the word *her*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *h*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*, and the intonation is the sound of *ɛ*, intermediate.

How to give the sound :—Place the organs in the same position as for short ě, and draw the tongue back, and depress it in the centre.

Note. It is a distinct sound, and not modified by *r*.
e and *ee* equivalent to *ā*, long (which see), as in *they*, *meleé*.
ê equivalent to *â*, before *r* (which see), as in *where*.
e and *ee*, equivalent to *ě*, short (which see), as in *pretty*, *been*.
e, equivalent to Italian *ä* (which see), as in *sergeant*.

12. *f*.—Pronounce the word *fan* ; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n* ; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *f*.

How to give the sound :—Place the upper teeth upon the lower lip and then emit breath, without vocality.

f, equivalent to *v* (which see), as in *of*.

13. *ġ*, (*hard*) :—Pronounce the word *go* ; pronounce, and omit the sound of *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *g*.

How to give the sound :—“ This sound is formed by opening the mouth slightly and by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, and then allowing intonated breath to escape.”

ġ, (*soft*) equivalent to *j* (which see), as in—*gem*.

g, equivalent to *zh* (which see), as in *mīrāge*.

14. *h*.—Pronounce the word *hāt* ; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t* ; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *h*.

How to give the sound :—Place the tongue on the tip of the lower front teeth and emit unvocalized

breath through the mouth. "This sound represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs."

15. *ī*, *long*:—Pronounce the word *ice*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *c*, and this intonation is the sound of *ī long*; final *e* is silent.

How to give this sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for intermediate *ā*, (which see.)

Note. Dr Webster says: "This sound, like *ā long*, is diphthongal, whose radical is in *ā-sk*, and vanish in *ē-ve*; the 'radical' tone is longer than the 'vanish.' It is better to consider it—the same as *ā long*—as an elementary sound."

16. *ĭ* *short*:—Pronounce the word *in*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and the intonation is the sound of *ĭ short*.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs of voice in the same position as for long *ē*, and slightly relax the-tongue.

ī, equivalent to *ē* intermediate (which see), as in *sīr*.

ĭ, equivalent to *ē* long (which see), as in *polīce*.

i, equivalent to *y* (which see), as in *million*, *soldier*.

17. *j*:—Pronounce the word *jay*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *j*; final *y* is silent.

j equivalent to *y* (which see), as in *hallelujah*,

18. *k*:—Pronounce the word *kid*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of *k*.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth and let

compressed breath escape suddenly, but without vocality.

19. *l*—Pronounce the word *let*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*; and this intonation is the sound of *l*.

How to give the sound :—Place the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, then emit vocalized breath.

20. *m*—Pronounce the word *me*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*; and the intonation is the sound of *m*.

How to give the sound :—Close the lips firmly and let voice issue through the nostrils.

21. *n*—Pronounce the word *no*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *o*, and this intonation will be the sound of *n*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *l*, and emit vocalized breath outward through the nostrils.

u, equivalent to *ng* (which see) as in *linger*.

22. *ō* long.—Pronounce the word *old*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *l*, and this intonation is the sound of *ō* long.

How to give the sound :—Open the lips and bring the mouth toward a circle, and draw the tip of the tongue slightly backward.

Note: Give the full open sound to *ō*. Webster, "This sound of *o*, is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight 'vanish' in *ōō*, annexed to its 'radical'

or initial element." The radical or initial sound is found in *old*, and the vanish is *oōze*.

23. *ö*, *short*.—Pronounce the word *on*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and this intonation is the sound of *ö*, *short*.

How to give the sound.—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for broad *ä*; the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though in the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for *ö*, than *ä*, while the tongue remains unaltered throughout.

Note. "This is the extreme short sound of broad *ä*, and coincides with the sound of *ä*, in *what*."

It differs in quality as well as quantity from broad *ä*, being *ä* more open sound.

"This sound is one of the most decided and pointed in its character, that is found in our language." In Webster's dictionary, the *o* in words like *dog*, *cost*, *song*, are marked with the same diacritical mark as the word *not*; and yet we are told by the same authority, that to give them the extreme *short* sound is *affectation*; and that to give them the full broad sound of *ä*, is *vulgar*.

The sound of *o* in such words as *dog*, *log*, *God*, is more full and open than in the words, *lot*, *cot*, *not* *hot*.

Yet it is not thought best to give *o* a special sound in such words as, *dog*, *log*, *office*, *coffin*, but to give to

short *o* one sound, using the sound of *o* in *on*, as the representative of the correct sound.

It is insisted by some that such words as *forty*, *form*, *order*, etc., should be pronounced as if written *fô rty*, *fô rm*, *ô rder*; but it is undoubtedly, a more excellent way to place them all under broad *a*, and pronounce them as if written *ô rder*, *fô rty*, *fô rm*, etc.

24. *q*, *intermediate*.—Pronounce the word *do*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*, and the intonation is the sound of *q*, *intermediate*. It is one of the extreme sounds.

How to give the sound.—In forming this sound the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel sound, the sides being brought into contact with each other, so as to leave only a small aperture for the escape of the voice.

ô, equivalent to *a* broad, (which see) as in *fôrm*.

ô, equivalent to *ũ* short, (which see) as in *sôn*.

q, equivalent to *ö* short, (which see) as in *wôlf*.

o, equivalent to *Y* short, (which see) as in *women*.

ôô, equivalent to *q* intermediate, (which see) as in *môön*.

ôô, equivalent to *u* intermediate, (which see) as in *gôöd*.

o, equivalent to *ë*, *î*, *ÿ*, *û*, before *r*, (which see) as in *work*.

25. *p*.—Pronounce the word *pet*; pronounce, omitting the

sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *p*.

p, equivalent to *b*, (which see) as cupboard, clap-board.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs in the same position as for *b* (which see); but the sound differs from that of *b*, in being an utterance of the breath, instead of vocality.

q, equivalent to *k* + *w* (which see), as in *queen*.

qu, equivalent to *k*, as in *coquette*.

26. *r*.—Pronounce the word *rap*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *r*.

How to give the sound:—Press the end of the tongue against the upper gums; the voice, instead of being confined, within the mouth, is permitted to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slight and peculiarly liquid sound.

Note. The letter *r* is never silent; there is a trilled sound to this letter as heard in the words *oar*, *hero*.

27. *s*. (*sharp*):—Pronounce the word *sit*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of *s*.

How to give the sound:—The teeth are separated slightly, the lips are open and the tongue is drawn back; then utter on unvocalized breath.

ſ, (*flat*) equivalent to *z* (which see), as in *haſ*.

ſ, equivalent to *zh* (which see), as in *treasure*.

s, equivalent to *sh* (which see), as in *mansion*.

s, equivalent to zh (which see), as in *magnesia*.

28. t:—Pronounce the word *tar*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *t*.

How to give the sound:—Press the tip of the tongue somewhat hard against the gum of the upper front teeth, then force aspirated breath. When the contact is broken, the sound will be heard.

t, equivalent to sh (which see), as in *patient*.

29. ū, *long*:—Pronounce the word *use*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *s*, and the intonation is the sound of ū *long*; final *e* is silent.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs of the voice in the same position as for *ōō long*; when the letter *u* begins a word or a syllable, it has a slight sound of the consonant *y* before it, as in *use*.

Note. Dr. Webster says: "This sound of *u* is in most cases diphthongal, having the 'radical' or 'initial,' in *ē long*, and the 'vanish' in *ōō—ze*; the practice of good society is to let the *y* sink into a *very brief* sound of *ē long*, which has very close organic relation to the consonant *y*. Special pains must be taken to make this sound of *e* as brief as possible, and to pronounce it in the same syllable with ū."

Note 2. "When the sound of *sh* or *zh* precedes the *u*, the *y* sound is dropped, as in *sure*, sounded *shoor*.

Note 3. "Negligent speakers pronounce *dūty*, *dōōty*; *tūne*, *tōōn*; *suit*, *sōōt*."

30. *ū*, *short* :—Pronounce the word *up*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*, and the intonation is the sound of *ū*, *short*.

How to give the sound :—Open the mouth slightly, and depress the tongue partially.

31. *u*, *intermediate* :—Pronounce the word *put*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*, and the intonation is the sound of *u*, *intermediate*.

How to give the sound :—Close the lips nearly, leaving a small aperture for the vocality to escape; in character it is like *o*, *intermediate*, but the quantity is shortened.

- û*, equivalent to *ē*, *ī*, *ȳ* *intermediate* (which see) as in *ûrge*.

Note. "This sound differs from short *ū*, in length and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness." It is found in the words *cûr*, *hûrt*, *cûrfew*, etc. Although it is followed by *r*, it is a distinct sound, and not modified by it. It has not been thought best to give to *û*, in *ûrge*, a different sound from *ē* in *merge*, *ī* in *vîrgin*, *ȳ* in *sȳrt*; it is undoubtedly a more excellent way to place *û* as an equivalent to *ē*, *ī*, and *ȳ* *intermediate*, and pronounce *û* in *ûrge*, as if spelled "*êrge*." Except in *hûrry*, *cûrry*, where it takes the short sound.

u, equivalent to ě short (which see), as in bury.

u, equivalent to ȳ short (which see), as in busy.

u, equivalent to w (which see), as in assuage.

u, equivalent to q *intermediate* (which see), as in rule.

Note. Dr. Webster says that all English orthoepists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or *i* which is an element of its compound sound, when preceded in the same syllable by any other consonant than *r*, and becomes simply *ōō long*, so that *ruē*, is pronounced *rōō*; *ruby*, *rōōby*; *rural*, *rōōral*, etc. Dr. Webster did not favor the introduction of the sound of *y*, between the *r* and the vowel in such words as *ruby*, *ruē*, etc.

Note 2. "In a few words, as in *nature*, *picture*, the *t* retains its pure sound, and the letter *u* takes both its initial and vanish sounds, as *nat-ure*, pronounced *nāt' yōōr*; *pict-ure*, *pikt' yōōr*. In other cases when *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced *ōō*, as in *er-ū-di-tion*. In a few cases as in *lit-er-a-tūre*, *in-stī-tūte*, *grat-i-tūde*, it is not changed into mere *ōō*; the *t* retains its regular sound, and the *u*: not *institōōt*, but *in-sti-tūte*; not *litera-choor*, but *lit-er-a-tūre*; not *nātchoorally*, but *nāt-ū-ral-ly*."

32. v.—Pronounce the word *vat*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *v*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in

the same position as for *f* (which see), only it is an utterance of the voice, instead of breath.

33. *w*.—Pronounce the word *we*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and this intonation is the sound of *w*.

How to give the sound.—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *ōō*, *long*. Continue the sound of *ōō*, *long*, and observe the vanish. In forming it contract the lips slightly, and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulate character, rather than soft vocality.

x, equivalent to *k* + *s* (which see), as in *box*.

ẋ, equivalent to *g* + *z* (which see), as in *exist*.

x, equivalent to *z* (which see), as in *xebec*.

x, equivalent to *k* + *sh* (which see), as in *noxious*.

34. *y*.—Pronounce the word *ye*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *y*.

How to give the sound.—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *ē*, *long*; continue the sound of *ē*, *long*, and closely observe the vanish. In forming it, the tongue is slightly depressed, which destroys the pure vocality in *ē*.

ȳ, *long*, equivalent to *ī*, *long*, (which see), as in *bȳ*.

ȳ̆, *short*, equivalent to *ī*, *short*, (which see), as in *sȳ̆bol*.

ȳ̇, *intermediate*, equivalent to *ī*, *int.*, (which see), as in *sȳ̇rt*.

35. *z*.—Pronounce the word *buzz*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *b*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *u*, and the intonation is the sound of *z*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *s* (which see), but force voice through instead of breath.

z, equivalent to *d* or *t* (which see), as in *mezzo*.

z, equivalent to *s* (which see), as in *quartz*.

36. *oi, oy*.—Pronounce the words *oil* or *toy*; pronounce the word *oil*, and omit the sound of *l*, and the intonation is the sound of *oi* or *oy*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *ö*, *short*, (which see).

Note. The elements of this diphthong are *ö short*, *aɪ short*, *ö + I*.

Dr. Webster says: "Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *sile* for *soil*, etc., but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes."

37. *ou, ow*.—Pronounce the words *out* or *cow*; pronounce the word *out*, omitting the sound of *t*, and the intonation is the sound of *ou* or *ow*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *ö*, *short*.

Note 1. The elements of this diphthong are *ö short*, and *oo long*.

The "radical" or "initial" is found in *ö—dd*, and the "vanish" in *d—o*, the former having the accent, and it is very short.

Dr. Webster says: "This diphthong 'ou' has two leading sounds: 1, that of *ow* in words derived

from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*, *hound*, etc. ; 2, that of *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*, *group*, etc.

“The word *route* being derived from the French, is perhaps more commonly pronounced by careful speakers with the French sound (*rōōt*), while *rout* has the Anglo-Saxon sound of *ow*.

“The word *wound*, which from the Anglo-Saxon origin ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*wōōnd*).”

Note 2. In the diphthongs *oi*, *oy*, *ou*, *ow*, the two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation that they have the effect of only a single sound, or beat upon the ear.

38. *ch*.—Pronounce the word *chin*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and the intonation is the sound of *ch*.

How to give the sound.:—“This sound is composed of two elements, *t* + *sh* (nearly). Place the upper flat surface of the tongue, near the tip, higher up than for *t*. The two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation, that, like a diphthong or compound vowel, they have the effect of only a single sound or beat upon the ear.”

çh (*soft*), equivalent to *sh* (which see), as in *çhair*.

eh (*hard*), equivalent to *k* (which see), as in *ehord*.

gh, equivalent to *p* (which see), as in *hiccough*.

gh, equivalent to *f* (which see), as in *draught*.

gh, equivalent to *k* (which see), as in *hough*.

ph, equivalent to f (which see), as in phantom.

ph, equivalent to v (which see), as in Stephen.

39. sh.—Pronounce the word *she*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *sh*.

How to give the sound.—This sound is formed by opening the lips and separating the teeth slightly, the lid of the tongue being turned upward, then emit unvocalized breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape.

40. th (*sharp-aspirated*).—Pronounce the word *thin*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and the intonation is the sound of *th*.

How to give the sound.—This sound is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth and forcing out aspirated breath.

41. th (*flat-subvocal*).—Pronounce the word *thy*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *y*, and the intonation is the sound of *th*.

How to give the sound.—To give this sound, place the vocal organs in the same position as for *thin*; only utter voice instead of simple breath.

42. zh.—Pronounce the word *azure*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *u*, and the intonation is the sound of *zh*.

How to give the sound.—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *sh*; and utter vocalized

breath. It differs from *z* in *zone*, being interval breath instead of aspirated.

Note. "This sound has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of *z* in *maze*, and that of consonant *y* in immediate succession. On account of the vicinity of the contacts represented by *zh* and *y*, the effort to do so causes the tongue to assume the position requisite for sounding *zh*, or nearly so; and hence, *zh* was naturally substituted as being a very similar sound of easier utterance. Thus, fusion may be supposed to have been originally pronounced *fūz'yun*, and then *fu'zhun*; *grazier*, originally *grāz'yer*, and then *grāzh'er*.

"The combination of *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh*. But the two letters *zh*, never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound for which they stand is represented by *zi* (when the *z* occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the *i* is followed by another vowel, and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*), by the *zy* implied in *zu*(=*zyoo*), as in *azure*; by *s* in *symposium*, etc.; by *si* in certain situations, by *ti* in the single word transition, as sometimes pronounced; and by *g* in one or two words adopted from the French, as *rouge*." — *Webster*.

43. *ng*.—Pronounce the word *song*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *s*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *ng*.

How to give the sound.—This sound is produced by opening the mouth slightly and placing the tongue at the bottom of the mouth, with its tip somewhat drawn back, and the voice directed outward, mostly through the nostrils.

44. *wh*.—Equivalent to *h + w*.—Pronounce the word *what*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *wh*.

How to give the sound.—Place the vocal organs in the same position, first, as for *h*; second, as for *w*. "The true sound of these letters is in inverse order, viz, *h + w*, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g. the words *what*, *whet*, were spelled by the Anglo-Saxons, *hroat* and *hwet*."

DIACRITICAL MARKS.

Macron,	thus —
Breve,	thus ˘
Period,	thus .
Dieresis,	thus ..
Caret,	thus ^
Tilde,	thus ~
Cedilla,	thus ¸
Suspended Macron,	thus §

Explanation of the Diacritical Marks.

These marks (— ^ ~ ..) over the vowels, as *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, *ȳ*; *â*, *ê*, *ô*, *û*; *ë*, *ï*, *ÿ*; *ö*, *ÿ*, denote their long sounds.

These marks (· · —) under the vowels, as a, o, u, e, denote their long sounds.

These marks (· ˘) over the vowels, as á, ó, ö, ä, ë, ý, õ, ù, ý, denote their short sounds.

This mark (.) under the vowels, as a, o, u, denotes their short sound.

Y.

This mark (—) over y (ȳ) denotes the sound of i, long.

This mark (˘) over y (ȳ) denotes the sound of i, short.

This mark (˜) over y (ȳ) denotes the sound of ĕ, intermediate, i, intermediate, or ũ before r.

C.

This mark (,) under c (ç) denotes the sound of s.

This mark (—) through c (c) denotes the sound of k.

G.

This mark (—) over g (g̃) denotes the hard sound.

This mark (˘) over g (g̃) denotes the soft sound.

N.

This mark (—) under n (n̄) denotes the sound of ng.

S.

This mark (ˆ) under s (ſ̂) denotes the sound of z.

X.

This mark (ˆ) under x (x̂) denotes the sound of g + z.

TH.

This mark (—) connecting t with h (th̄) denotes the vocalized sound of th.

CH.

This mark (˘) under c in ch (ch̃) denotes the soft sound.

This mark (—) through c in ch (ch̄) denotes the hard sound.

Note 1. The remaining individual letters are the sole representatives of the sounds for which they stand; hence, they are unmarked.

Note 2. In diphthongs and triphthongs the diacritical mark is placed over the vowel to be vocalized.

COMPLETE TABLE OF THE VOCALS.

Long sounds—ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, â, é, ô, û, æ, œ, u, e, i, y, ý, ö, oi, ou, oy, **ow**.

Short sounds—ă, ě, ĭ, ō, ŭ, ŷ, â, ô, a, o, u, ōō.

Equivalent long sounds — (a = e) (â = ê) (ä = ô) (ë = ÿ)
 (ê = ï = ÿ) (o = u = oo) (i = ÿ) (oi = oy) (ou = ow).

Equivalent short sounds—(a = ä) (ŷ = ŷ) (o = u = ö).

PHONIC CHART.

For Phonic Chart containing the Elementary Sounds of the English Language, with the Diacritical Marks, according to Webster's Dictionary, see next page.

CONTAINING THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WITH DIACRITICAL MARKS ACCORDING TO WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

VOCALS.	SUB-VOCALS.	ASPIRATES.
1. <u>ā</u> , long, as in <u>ā</u> le, <u>ā</u> = <u>e</u> .	1. <u>b</u> , as in <u>b</u> ăt.	1. <u>f</u> , as in <u>f</u> ăn; <u>f</u> = <u>v</u> .
2. <u>ă</u> , short, as in <u>ă</u> t.	2. <u>d</u> , as in <u>d</u> q.	2. <u>h</u> , as in <u>h</u> ăt.
3. <u>â</u> , Italian, as in <u>â</u> rm.	3. <u>ġ</u> , hard, as in <u>ġ</u> ô.	3. <u>k</u> , as in <u>k</u> îd.
4. <u>a</u> , broad, as in <u>a</u> ll; <u>a</u> = <u>ô</u> .	4. <u>j</u> , as in <u>j</u> ay; <u>j</u> = <u>ġ</u> .	4. <u>p</u> , as in <u>p</u> êt; <u>p</u> = <u>b</u> .
5. <u>â</u> , intermediate, as in <u>â</u> sk.	5. <u>l</u> , as in <u>l</u> êt.	5. <u>s</u> , as in <u>s</u> în; <u>s</u> = <u>z</u> = <u>zh</u> .
6. <u>â</u> , before <u>r</u> , as in <u>â</u> ir; <u>â</u> = <u>e</u>	6. <u>m</u> , as in <u>m</u> ăn.	6. <u>t</u> , as in <u>t</u> ar; <u>t</u> = <u>sh</u> .
7. <u>ê</u> , long, as in <u>ê</u> ve; <u>ê</u> = <u>î</u> .	7. <u>n</u> , as in <u>n</u> ô.	7. <u>th</u> , soft, as in <u>th</u> în.
8. <u>ê</u> , short, as in <u>ê</u> nd.	8. <u>ng</u> , as in <u>s</u> ông.	8. <u>sh</u> , as in <u>sh</u> ê.
9. <u>ê</u> , intermediate, as in <u>h</u> er; <u>ê</u> = <u>î</u> = <u>ŷ</u> = <u>û</u> .	9. <u>r</u> , as in <u>r</u> ăp.	9. <u>ch</u> , as in <u>ch</u> in.
10. <u>î</u> , long, as in <u>î</u> ce; <u>î</u> = <u>ŷ</u> .	10. <u>th</u> , hard, as in <u>th</u> is.	
11. <u>î</u> , short, as in <u>î</u> t; <u>î</u> = <u>ŷ</u> .	11. <u>v</u> , as in <u>v</u> ăt.	
12. <u>ô</u> , long, as in <u>ô</u> ld.	12. <u>w</u> , as in <u>w</u> ă.	
13. <u>ô</u> , short, as in <u>ô</u> n; <u>ô</u> = <u>a</u> .	13. <u>y</u> , as in <u>y</u> e.	
14. <u>q</u> , intermediate, as in <u>d</u> q; <u>q</u> = <u>oo</u> = <u>u</u> .	14. <u>z</u> , as in <u>z</u> ône.	
15. <u>û</u> , long, as in <u>û</u> se.	15. <u>z</u> , as in <u>z</u> ătŭre.	
16. <u>û</u> , short, as in <u>û</u> p; <u>û</u> = <u>ô</u> .		
17. <u>û</u> , intermediate, as in <u>p</u> ut; <u>u</u> = <u>q</u> = <u>ô</u> .		
18. <u>oi</u> , qy, as in <u>oi</u> l; toy,		
19. <u>ou</u> , ow, as in <u>ou</u> t; owl.		

BLACKBOARD EXERCISES.

A.

1. \bar{a} , long—marked with macron over—as in $\bar{a}le$; \bar{a} in $\bar{a}le = \bar{e}$ in $they$, $\hat{a} = \bar{e}$.
2. \breve{a} , short—marked with breve over—as in $\breve{a}t$.
3. \ddot{a} , Italian—marked with dieresis over—as in $\ddot{a}rm$.
4. $\underset{\cdot}{a}$, broad—marked with dieresis under—as in $\underset{\cdot}{a}ll$; $\underset{\cdot}{a}$ in $\underset{\cdot}{a}ll = \hat{o}$ in $\hat{o}rb$, $\underset{\cdot}{a} = \hat{o}$.
5. \dot{a} , intermediate—marked with period over—as in $\dot{a}sk$.
6. \hat{a} , before r—marked with caret over—as in $\hat{a}ir$; \hat{a} in $\hat{a}ir = \hat{e}$ in $th\hat{e}re$, $\hat{a} = \hat{e}$.
 $\underset{\cdot}{a}$, equivalent to \breve{o} , short—marked with period under—as in $wh\underset{\cdot}{a}t$; $\underset{\cdot}{a}$ in $wh\underset{\cdot}{a}t = \breve{o}$ in $n\breve{o}t$, $\underset{\cdot}{a} = \breve{o}$.
 a , equivalent to e , short—unmarked—as in any ($\acute{e}n'ny$);
 $a = \acute{e}$.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of \bar{a} .
2. Give the short sound of \breve{a} .
3. Name three words that contain the long sound of \bar{a} .
4. Give the Italian sound of \ddot{a} .
5. Name four words that contain the Italian sound of \ddot{a} .
6. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of \bar{a} ?
 Short sound? Italian sound?
7. Give the broad sound of $\underset{\cdot}{a}$.
8. Name three words that contain the broad sound of $\underset{\cdot}{a}$.
9. What diacritical mark indicates the broad sound of $\underset{\cdot}{a}$?
10. Give the intermediate sound of \dot{a} .
11. Give the sound of \hat{a} before r .

12. What diacritical mark indicates the intermediate sound of a?
13. Where is it placed?
14. How many elementary sounds has a?
15. Has it any equivalent sounds? If so, how many?
16. Give all of the elementary sounds of a.
17. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of a before r?
18. Name words that contain the different sounds of a.
19. Give the names of the different sounds.
20. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of a, in the word what?

B.

7. b—unmarked—as in bid.

C.

e (hard), equivalent to k—marked with macron through the center—as in eăt; e in eăt=k in kind, eh in ehord=e=k=eh.

ç (soft), equivalent to s—marked with cedilla—as in çent; ç in çent=s in sit, ç=s.

c, equivalent to z—unmarked—as in suffice; c in suffice=z in zone, c=z.

c, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in social; c in social=sh in she, c=sh.

D.

8. d—unmarked—as in do.

d, equivalent to t—unmarked—as in kissed; d=t.

d, equivalent to j—unmarked—as in soldier; d=j.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many sounds has b?

2. What diacritical mark indicates the hard sound of c?
The soft sound of c?
3. Give the hard sound of c.
4. Give the soft sound of c.
5. What mark indicates the soft sound?
6. In the word suffice, to what sound is c equivalent?
7. In the word social, to what sound is c equivalent?
8. How many sounds has c, of its own?
9. How many equivalent sounds?
10. Name two words containing the hard sound of c. The
soft sound. C, equivalent to k. C, equivalent to z.
11. What mark indicates the sound of c in cent?
12. In the word accent, give the equivalent sounds of c.
13. Give the intermediate sound of a.
14. What mark indicates the short sound of a?
15. Give the sound of d.
16. Has d a mark to indicate its sound?
17. Is d equivalent to any other sound?
18. Is b ever silent? Name a word in which it is.
19. Is d ever silent? Name a word in which it is.
20. How many equivalent sounds has d?
21. How many equivalent sounds has a?
22. How many equivalent sounds has c?
23. How many sounds, not including the equivalent sounds,
have been given?
24. Give the sounds of a, b and d.
25. Give all of the equivalent sounds to d.
26. Name words containing the equivalent sounds to d.
27. Give the names of the diacritical marks used in a and c.

28. What sound of *a* in *arm*? *cant*? *can't*? *fast*? *father*?
air? *what*? *acclimate*? *abdomen*? *area*? *alias*?
France? *hair*? *almond*? *alternate*? *advance*?

E.

9. *ē*, long—marked with macron over—as in *ēve*; *ē* in *eve*=*ī* in *pīque*, *ē*=*ī*.
 10. *ĕ*, short—marked with breve over—as in *ĕnd*.
 11. *ē*, intermediate—marked with tilde over—as in *hēr*; *ē* in *hēr*=*ī* in *sīr*=*ȳ* in *mȳrrh*=*û* in *ûrge*, *ē*=*ī*=*ȳ*=*û*.
e, equivalent to *ā* long—marked with macron under—as in *they*; *e*=*ā*.
e, equivalent to *ĭ* short—unmarked—as in *pretty*, (*prĭt'ty*); *e*=*ĭ*.
ê, equivalent to *â* before *r*—marked with caret over—as in *whêre*; *ê* in *whêre*=*â* in *âir*.
e, equivalent to Italian *ä*—unmarked—as in *sergeant*; *e* in *sergeant*=*ä* in *ârm*, *e*=*ä*.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give long sound of *e*. Short sound.
2. What mark indicates the long sound of *e*?
3. Name three words containing the long sound of *e*.
 The short sounds?
4. What mark indicates the short sound?
5. Give the intermediate sound of *e*.
6. What mark indicates the intermediate sound of *e*?
7. What mark indicates the sound of *e* in *eve*?
8. What is *e* equivalent to in the word, *they*?
9. What diacritical mark is used on *e* in *they*?
10. Is *e* equivalent to *i*? If so, when?

11. How many regular sounds has e? Give them.
12. How many equivalent sounds has e? Give them.
13. Is b ever silent?
14. What sound of a in bade? balm? balsam?
15. What sound of a in banana? barrel? basket? bath?
16. What sound of a in baths? bayou? half? blast?
17. What sound of e in bezoar? behalf?
18. What sound of c in cayenne? cemetery?
19. What sound of a in dance? decadence? demand?
20. What sound of e in eclat? e'er? eleven? elm? employe?
encore? enervate? enquiry? envelope? err? every?
exhale? exhaust?
21. How many sounds has e?
22. How many sounds has a?
23. How many sounds has b?
24. How many sounds has d?
25. How many equivalent sounds has a? has d? has c?
has e?
26. Name all the diacritical marks used to indicate the
sounds of a, and c.
27. Give the sounds of a and e.
28. Is e ever silent? Is a ever silent?

F.

12. f—unmarked—as in fân.
f, equivalent to v—unmarked—as in of; f in of=v in
vice, f=v.

G.

13. ġ (hard)—marked with macron over—as in ġo.
ġ (soft), equivalent to j—marked with period over—as
in ġem; ġ in ġem=j in jar, ġ=j.

g, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in miräge; g=zh.

g, equivalent to d + j—unmarked—as in prodigious,
(prodidjus).

H.

14. h—unmarked—as in hät.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of f.
2. How many sounds has f?
3. Has f an equivalent sound?
4. Name words containing the sound of f.
5. Give the hard sound of g.
6. Name three words that contain the hard sound of g.
7. Give the soft sound of g.
8. What diacritical mark indicates the hard sound of g?
9. What diacritical mark indicates the soft sound of c?
10. How many equivalent sounds has g?
11. Are the equivalent sounds marked?
12. Give the sound of h.
13. Has h an equivalent sound?
14. Give the twelve sounds learned, including f.
15. What sound of g in go? gas? get? gem? genial? glad?
16. What sound of e in heinous? heroine?
17. What sound of a in hurrah?
18. Name three words containing the Italian sound of a.
Three words with the short sound of e. Three words
with the broad sound of a.
19. How many different diacritical marks have thus far
been used? Name them.

I.

15. **I**, long—marked with the macron over—as in *Ice*; **I** in *Ice*=**ī** in *mī*, **I**=**ī**.
15. **Y**, short—marked with the breve over—as in *It*; **Y** in *It*=**ȳ** in *hȳmn*, **Y**=**ȳ**.
- i**, equivalent to **û** and int. **ē** and **ȳ**—tilde over—as in *sīr*; **i** in *sīr*=**ī** in *mīrrh*, **ē** in *hēr*=**û** in *ûrge*, **ī**=**ē** **ȳ**=**û**.
- I**, equivalent to **ē**, long—dieresis over—as in *pīque*; **Y** in *pīque*=**ē** in *ēve*, **Y**=**ē**.
- i**, equivalent to **y**—unmarked—as in *million*; **i**=**y**.

J.

17. **j**—unmarked—as in *jār*.
- j**, equivalent to **y**—unmarked—as in *hāllelūjah*; **j**=**y**.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of **i**.
2. Give the short sound of **i**.
3. Give the intermediate sound of **i**.
4. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of **i**?
The short sound? The intermediate sound?
5. Give the sound of **i** in *ice*; *in*; *inquiry*; *illustrate*; *acclimate*; *incisor*; *industry*; *inertia*; *irascible*; *irk*;
some; *iron*; *isolate*; *itch*; *Italian*.
6. What sound of **a** in *jaunt*? *jasmine*?
7. What mark indicates the equivalent sound of **i** in *shin*?
in *pique*?

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8. How many sounds have a, b, d, e, f, g, h and i?
9. Give the sound of j.
10. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of j?

K.

18. k—unmarked—as in kĭd.

L.

19. l—unmarked—as in lĕt.

M.

20. m—unmarked—as in mĕ.

N.

21. n—unmarked—as in nŏ.

ŋ, equivalent to n+g—marked with macron under—as
in lĭnger; ȳ in lĭnger=ng in sŏng, ŋ=ng.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of k.
2. Give the sound of l.
3. Give the sound of m.
4. Give the sound of n.
5. How many sounds has k? has l? has m?
6. When n is equivalent to n+g, what mark indicates it?
7. What diacritical mark indicates the intermediate sound
of a? of e? of i?
8. What diacritical mark indicates the short sound of a?
of e? of i?
9. How many different sounds, not including the equivalents,
have thus far been given?
10. How many letters in the alphabet?

O.

22. \bar{o} , long—marked with the macron over—as in $\bar{o}ld$.
23. \acute{o} , short—marked with breve over—as in $\acute{o}n$; \acute{o} in $\acute{u}n = \text{a}$ in $wh\acute{a}t$, $\acute{o} = \text{a}$.
24. ö , intermediate—marked with dieresis under—as in $d\text{ö}$; ö in $d\text{ö} = \text{u}$ in $r\text{ü}de = \bar{o}\bar{o}$ in $m\bar{o}\bar{o}n$, $\text{ö} = \text{u} = \bar{o}\bar{o}$.
- \hat{o} , equivalent to a , broad—marked with caret over—as in $\hat{o}rb$; \hat{o} in $\hat{o}rb = \text{a}$ in $\text{a}ll$, $\hat{o} = \text{a}$.
- \acute{o} , equivalent to ü , short—marked with period over—as in $s\acute{o}n$; \acute{o} in $s\acute{o}n = \text{ü}$ in $\text{ü}p$, $\acute{o} = \text{ü}$.
- ö , equivalent to $\bar{o}\bar{o}$, short, and u , intermediate—marked with period under—as in $w\text{ö}lf$; ö in $w\text{ö}lf = \bar{o}\bar{o}$ in $g\ddot{o}d = \text{u}$ in $p\ddot{u}t$, $\text{ö} = \bar{o}\bar{o} = \text{u}$.
- o , equivalent to Y , short—unmarked—as in $women$, ($w\ddot{y}m'\ddot{e}n$); $o = \text{Y}$.
- $\bar{o}\bar{o}$, equivalent to ö and u —marked with macron over—as in $m\bar{o}\bar{o}n$; $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ in $m\bar{o}\bar{o}n = \text{ö}$ in $d\text{ö} = \text{u}$ in $r\text{ü}de$, $\bar{o}\bar{o} = \text{ö} = \text{u}$.
- $\acute{o}\acute{o}$, equivalent to u and ö —marked with breve over—as in $f\acute{o}\acute{o}t$; $\acute{o}\acute{o}$ in $f\acute{o}\acute{o}t = \text{u}$ in $p\ddot{u}t = \text{ö}$ in $w\text{ö}lf$, $\acute{o}\acute{o} = \text{u} = \text{ö}$.
- o , equivalent to ē , I , ŷ , and û —unmarked—as in $worm$: $o = \text{ē} = \text{I} = \text{ŷ} = \text{û}$.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of o ; short sound; intermediate sound.
2. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of o ? short sound? intermediate sound?
3. How many sounds has o ?

4. How many equivalent sounds has o?
5. What diacritical mark indicates the equivalent sound of o in orb? in son? in wolf? in women? in noun?
6. What sound of oo in moon? in book? foot? food?
7. Give the sound of o in old; in on; in lot; in not; in dog; in God; in often; in office; in torrid; in orotund; in abdomen; in condolence.
8. Name three words containing the short sound of o; of long o; of intermediate o.
9. What sound of e in kettle?
10. What sound of i in kiln?
11. What sound of e in east? Give it.
12. What sound of e in leisure? Give it.
13. What sound of e in lyceum? Give it.
14. What sound of a in ma? ma'am? mamma? madam? malefactor? marque? master? matron? patron? parent?
15. What sound of e in melee? memoir?
16. Give the sound of m; of n; of l.
17. What sound of a in muscovado? in mustache?

P.

25. p—unmarked—as in pēt.
p, equivalent to b—unmarked—as in cupboard; p=b.

Q.

qu, equivalent to k+w—unmarked—as in queen.
qu, equivalent to k—unmarked—as in coquette; qu=k.

R.

26. r—unmarked—as in rāp.

S.

27. s, (sharp)—unmarked—as in sīt.

ṣ, (flat), equivalent to z—marked with suspended macron under—as in hāsṣ; ṣ in hās=z in zone, ṣ=z.

s, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in magnesia; s=zh.

ṣ, equivalent to zh—marked with suspended macron under—as in treasure; ṣ=zh.

s, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in sure; s in sure=sh in she, s=sh.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of p.
2. P is equivalent to what sound?
3. To what is the sound of qu equivalent?
4. In the word coquette, to what is qu equivalent?
5. Give the sound of r.
6. Give the sound of s.
7. Give the sound, when s is equivalent to z.
8. Name three words containing s with the sound of z.
9. Give the sound of s in sit.
10. What equivalent sound of s in has?
11. What is s equivalent to in the word magnesia? in treasure? in sure?

T.

28. t—unmarked—as in tār.

t, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in patient; t=sh.

U.

29. ū, long—marked with macron over—as in ūse; ū=ē+oo.

30. ŭ, short—marked with breve over—as in ŭp; ŭ̇ in ŭp
=ó in són, ŭ̇=ó.
31. ȳ, intermediate—marked with period under—as in put;
ȳ in put=ȳ in wɔlf=ȳ in gōd, ȳ+ȳ=ȳȳ.
û before r, equivalent to ě, ĩ, and ỹ—marked with caret
over—as in ûrge; û in ûrge=ě in ěr=ĩ in sĭr=ỹ
in mýrrh, û=ě=ĩ=ỹ.
- ȳ, equivalent to ȳ, intermediate, and ȳȳ—marked with
dieresis under—as in rȳle; ȳ in rȳle=ȳ in dȳ=ȳȳ
in ȳze, ȳ=ȳ=ȳȳ.
- u, equivalent to ě, short—unmarked—as in bury; u in
bury=ě in mĕrry, u=ě.
- u, equivalent to ĩ, short—unmarked—as in busy; u in
busy=ĩ in dizzy, u=ĩ.
- u, equivalent to w—unmarked—as in assuage; u in
assuage=w in wage, u=w.

V.

32. v—unmarked—as in văt.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of t.
2. Has t an equivalent sound?
3. Give the long sound of u; short sound; intermediate sound.
4. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of o? short sound? intermediate sound?
5. How many equivalent sounds has u? Give them.
6. Name words that contain the equivalent sounds of u.

7. To what is u, in urge, equivalent? in bury? in busy? in assuage?
8. What sound of u in tube? rude? rumor? institute? use?
9. What sound of a in national?
10. What sound of o in million?

W.

33. w—unmarked—as in we.

X.

x, equivalent to k+s—unmarked—as in box, (boks).

ẋ, equivalent to g+s—marked with suspended macron under—as in exist, (ěgsist).

x, equivalent to z—unmarked—as in xebec, (zēbek);

x=z.

x, equivalent to k+sh—unmarked—as anxious, (ǣkshus).

Y.

34. y—unmarked—as in ye.

ȳ, long, equivalent to I, long—marked with macron over—as in mȳ; I in Ice=ȳ in mȳ, ȳ=I.

ȳ, short, equivalent to I, short—marked with breve over—as in hȳmn; ȳ in hȳmn=I in hȳm, ȳ=I.

ȳ, intermediate, equivalent to ě, I, and ũ—marked with tilde over—as in mȳrrh; ȳ in mȳrrh=ě in hěr=I in sĭr=ũ in ĩrge, ȳ=ě=I=ũ.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many sounds has w?
2. Has x any sound of its own?
3. How many equivalent sounds has x?

4. To what sound is x equivalent?
5. What diacritical mark is used on x to indicate the sound of g+z in exist?
6. Give the sound of y in ye.
7. What mark indicates the sound of y in my?
8. What mark indicates the sound of y in hymn? in myrrh?

Z.

35. z—unmarked—as in zone.
36. z, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in azure; z=zh.
z, equivalent to d or t—unmarked—as in mezzo,
(medzo or metzo).

OI, OY.

37. oi, oy—unmarked—as in oil, toy; oi=oy.

OU, OW.

38. ou, ow—unmarked—as in out, cow; ou=ow.

CH.

39. ch—unmarked—as in chIn.
çh (soft), equivalent to sh—marked with the cedilla under—as in çhaise; çh in çhaise=sh in show,
çh=sh.
eh (hard), equivalent to k—marked with macron through the center—as in ehorus; eh in ehorus=k in kind, eh=k.

GH.

- gh, equivalent to p—unmarked—as in hÿccoũgh; gh=p.
gh, equivalent to f—unmarked—as in draught; gh=f.
gh, equivalent to k—unmarked—as in hòugh; gh=k.

PH.

ph, equivalent to f—unmarked—as in phantom; ph=f.

ph, equivalent to v—unmarked—as in Stephen; ph=v.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of z.
2. Is z equivalent to other sounds? If so, what?
3. Name three words containing the sound of z.
4. Give the sound of oi in oil.
5. Give the sound of oy in toy.
6. Give the sound of ou in out.
7. Give the sound of ow in cow.
8. What sound of ch in chaise? Give it.
9. What sound of ch in chorus? Give it.
10. To what is ch, in chaise, equivalent?
11. To what is ch, in chorus, equivalent?
12. To what is gh, in hiccough, equivalent?
13. To what is gh, in draught, equivalent?
14. To what is gh, in hough, equivalent?
15. To what is ph, in phantom, equivalent?
16. To what is ph, in Stephen, equivalent?

SH.

40. sh—unmarked—as in she.

TH.

41. th, (soft)—unmarked—as in thin.
42. th, (sharp)—marked with macron through the center--
as in thine.

WH.

wh, equivalent to h+w—unmarked—as in what; wh
=h+w.

NG.

48, ng—unmarked—as in sŏng.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of sh in she.
2. Give the sound of th in thin.
3. Give the sound of th in thine.
4. Give the sound of wh in what.
5. Give the sound of ng in song.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sounds of a.
2. How many sounds has a?
3. Write six words containing the different sounds of a.
4. Name all the different diacritical marks used with a.
5. How many equivalent sounds has a?
6. Give the sound of b.
7. How many equivalent sounds has b?
8. How many equivalent sounds has c?
9. How many equivalent sounds has d?
10. How many sounds has e?
11. Has e any equivalent sounds?
12. Has b any equivalent sounds? If so, give them.
13. Has f any sound of its own?
14. How many sounds has a? has b? has c? has d? has e?
has f? has g?
15. Give the long sound of i.
16. What diacritical mark indicates the short sound of i?
17. How many sounds has i?
18. How many sounds has o?

19. How many equivalent sounds has o?
20. Give all the sounds of a, e, i, o and u.
21. Write words containing the different sounds of a, e, i, o, u and y.
22. How many different diacritical marks does Webster use? Name them.
23. Give the sounds of all the letter in the alphabet.
24. Name the vowels, consonants, and the aspirates.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

EQUIVALENTS OF A.

ä in late=ë in they.	ä in what=ö in nôt.
ä in all=ô in ôrb.	a in any=ë in ënd.
ä in äir=ê in thêre.	

EQUIVALENTS OF E.

ë in ève=ï in pique.	ê in thêre=â in câre.
ë in vërge=ï in dîrge=ÿ in myrrh=û in ûrge.	e in pretty=ÿ in dîtty.
e in they=ä in lâte.	e in sergeant=ä mârgin.

EQUIVALENTS OF I.

ï in pique=ë in ève.	ï in ÿce=ÿ in my.
ï in dîrge=ë in vërge=ÿ in myrrh=û in ûrge.	ÿ in hÿm=ÿ in hÿmn.
	i in million=y in ye.

EQUIVALENTS OF O.

ö in nôt=ä in what.	ô in sôn=û in dÿn.
o in dō=û in rÿde=ö in mōn.	o in women=ÿ in hÿm.
o in wōlf=û in full=ö in fōt.	o in worm=ë vërge=ï in dîrge=ÿ in myrrh=û in ûrge.
ô in ôrb=ä in äll.	

EQUIVALENTS OF U.

û in būn=ô in sôn.	ұ in fūll=ô in wôlf=ö in
ү in rүde=q in dQ=ö in	fööt.
ööze.	u in bury=ë in mërry.
û in ûrge=ë in vërge=î in	u in busy=ÿ in dÿzzy.
dirge=ÿ in mÿrrh.	u in assuage=w in wage.

EQUIVALENTS OF Y.

ÿ in mÿ=î in Ice.	ÿ in mÿrrh=ë in vërge=î in
ÿ in hÿmn=ÿ in hÿm.	dirge=û in ûrge.

EQUIVALENTS OF OO.

öö in öoze=q in dQ=ү in	öö in fööt=q in wôlf=ұ in
rүle.	full.

EQUIVALENTS OF DIPHTHONGS.

oi in boil=oy in boy.	ou in out=ow in cow.
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âi in âil, ây in bāy, ey in they, ei in veil, eā in breāk, āo in gāol, uā in persuāde, āu in gāuge, ue in bouquet, āe in maelstrom,	}	=ā, long.				
âi in fâir, eâ in peâr, ây in prâyer, êi in thêir,			}	=â before r.		
âi in plâid, uâ in guārantee, ia=ya in Christian,					}	=ă, short.
ea in pageant,						

ŭ in tŭnt, eă in heărt, uă in guărd, ia=ya in billiards,	}	—ă, Italian.
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ăw in ăwl, ău in fraud, ôu in bôught, ôa in brôad, aô in extraôrdinary, eô in Geôrge,	}	—ă, broad.
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iă in militiă, âu in draught,	}	—ă, intermediate.
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ea in heat, ie in chief, ei in deceive, ey in key, æ in Cæsar, eo in people, uay in quay, uē in Portuguese, oē in Phoebus,	}	—ē, long.
--	---	-----------

ěa in brěad, ai in said, ěi in hěifer, ěo in lěopard, iě in friěnd, uě in guěst, ay in says, iě=yě in aliěn,	}	—ě, short.
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ie in die,	}	—I, long.
ui in guide,		
ei in height,		
uy in buy,		
ai in aisle,		
ye in rye,		
oi=wi in choir,		
ey in eye,		
ay in bayou,	}	—I, short.
ie in duties,		
ui in build,		
ai in certain,		
ei in foreign,		
ia in carriage,		
oi in tortoise,		
uy=wi in colloquy,		
ow in knowledge,	}	—ö, short.
öa in boat,	}	—ö, long.
öw in blow,		
öu in four,		
öe in foe,		
au in hautboy,		
ew in sew,		
eau in beau,		
eö in yeöman,		
wö in sword,		
io=yo in imbroglio,		
ew in few,	}	—ü, long.
üe in hüe,		
üi in jüice,		
eü in nüiter,		
iew in view,		
eaü in beauty,		
ua in mantau-maker,		

oû in joûrney,	}	=û before r.
êa in êarth,		
oa in cupboard,		
uê in guêrdon,		

qe in shqe,	}	=q.
aqû in caqutchouc,		
qu in grqûp,		
ew in grew,		
qe in trqe,		
qi in frûit,		
eq in rheqm,		
wq in twq,		

oû in toûch,	}	=û, short.
ôe in dôes,		
oi in porpoise,		
io in cushion,		
eo in dungeon,		
ioû in capricioûs,		
eoû in farinaceoûs,		
ow in gallows,		

EXERCISES IN ORTHŒPY

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1. Require from five to ten words to be written on the board, without syllabication, mark of accent, or diacritical marks, and request the pupils to pronounce them.
2. Let those who pronounce them correctly, pass to the board and write the words, using the proper diacritical marks, and the mark of accent.

8. Re-write the words, without syllabication, the mark of accent, or diacritical marks, and require the pupils to re-pronounce them.

4. Make it a daily exercise, and give thorough drill.

A.

Aaron, (ār'un),
 ąb dō'men,
 ab hōr',
 ąb'jeet,
 ąb'sen tee',
 ąb'so lute,
 ąb sōl'u to ry,
 ąb sōlve', or ąb ąōlve',
 ąb sōrb', not ąb ąorb',
 ąb stē'mi oūs,
 ąb strųse', not (strūs'),
 ąb'straet ly,
 ab sūrd',
 ąe ą dē'mi ąn,
 ąe'čēnt (*noun*),
 ąe čēnt' (*verb*)
 ne'cess, or access',
 ąe čēs'sọ ry, or ąe'čēs sọ ry,
 ae eōm'plīce,
 ąe eōst', not (kawst'),
 ąe equ'tre, not (cow'),
 ąe erųe',
 ąč'e tâte,
 ąe'me,
 ą'eorn, not ą'eōrn,
 a eous'ties, (kow'—not kōō),
 ąe'quī ęsçe',
 ą erōss', not (a-krawst'),

ą erōs'tie, not (a kraws'tię),
 ąe'tor, not ąe'tōr,
 ąd ą măn tē'ąn,
 ąd a măn'tīne,
 ąd ąp tătīon,
 ad drēss',
 ąd dūce',
 a dēpt', not (ąd'ept),
 ąd hē'sive, not (ąive),
 ąd'i pōse', or ąd'i pōse, not
 (pōse),
 Ad'i ron'dack,
 ąd'juęet,
 ąd'mi ą ble,
 ąd'mi ąal ty,
 A dō'nis,
 A'dri a, (ą'dre a),
 Ad'ri at'ic,
 ą dūlt', not ąd'ūlt,
 ad vānce', not (vānce', nor
 vānce'),
 ąd vēnt'ūre, not (ture),
 ad'vērse, not (ąd vērse', nor
 ąd vārse'),
 ąd'ver tīse, or ąd ver tīse',
 ąd vēr'tīse mēnt, or ąd'ver-
 tīse'mēnt,
 ad vīçe',

Aē nē'id,	Al'be marle, (Eng.)
aē'rie, (ē'rŷ, or ā'rŷ).	Al'be marle', (U. S.)
ā'er ɔ lite,	əl bī'no,
ā'er ɔ naut',	əl bū'men,
Āf ghān'is tān',	āl'eɔ rān,
affluxion, (af flūk'shun),	āl'eōve,
aforesaid, (ə fōr'sēd),	əl'der,
āft,	əl'der man,
āft'er,	ə lērt',
again, (ə ġēn'),	Al ex ān'drine,
ə gāpe', or ə gāpe',	āl'ġe brā,
āg'ate,	āl'ġe brā ist, or āl'ġe brā'ist,
ā'ġed, not (āj'd), except in	ā'li ās, or āl'i ās, not a lī'as,
compound words.	āl'i bī,
āg'grān dize,	alien, (āl'yen, not ā'li en),
əg grān'diše mēnt, or āg'-	əl lē'ġiançe,
grān diše' ment,	āl'le go rīst,
a ghāst',	allegro, (al lā'grō),
ag'ŷle,	al'lo path'ic,
Agincourt, or (ā'zhan'koor')	əl lōp'ə thīst,
ə grā'ri an,	əl lōp'ə thy,
āg ri eūlt'ū rīst, not (u ral ist)	əl lūde', not (lūd'),
ā hā',	əl lŷ'
āid'-de-camp (-kōng),	āl'mā mā'ter,
āl'ment, not (munt),	əl'ma nāe,
air,	āl'mond, (ā'mund),
aisle (īl),	əl'mōst,
Aix-la-Chapelle, (ā k s l ā-	ālmz, (āmz, not ālmz nor
shā'pel'),	āmz),
Ajaccio, (ā yāt'cho),	ə lōft',
a kīm'bo,	əl pāc'ā, not (āl ā pāk'ā),
Al ə bā'ma, or Al a bā'ma,	alpine, (āl'pīn, or -pīn),
a lās',	āl'sō, not āl'sō,
Al'ba ny, (awl'-ba-ny),	Altai, (āl'tī'),

ăl'ter eăte,	andiron, (ănd'ɪ ʊrn),
ăl ter eă'tiŋ, not (ăl),	anew, (ə nū')
ăl tēr'năte, (noun or adj., not ăl),	angel, (ăn'ġel, not ăn'jɪ, nor ăn'jŭl),
ăl'ter năte, or ăl tēr'năte, (verb),	ăŋ'ġer,
ăl tēr'nă tŭve, not (ăl),	angular, (ăng'gu ləŋ),
ăl thŭgh',	ăn'ɪ lŭne,
ă lŭ'mi nŭm, not (ă lŭ'),	ăn'ɪ mād vĕrt',
ăl' ve ɔ ləŋ,	ăn'ɪ măl'eŭle,
ăl' ve ɔ lăte,	ăn'ɪ mŭs,
ăl'wăys,	ăn nŭ'hi lăte, not (ăn nŭ'lăte),
ăm,	ăn nŭn'ci ăte, (shŭ ăt),
ă măn'ŭ ăn'sŭs,	ăn oth'er, not (ă nŭth')
ăm'ă rănth,	ăn'swer, (ăn'ser)
ăm'ă teŭr', (ăm'ă tŭr'),	ănt,
ăm'ă tŭve,	ănt ăre'tŭe,
ăm'ăŭ rŭ'sŭs,	ăn te pe nŭlt',
Am'ă zon,	ăn tĕ'ri or,
ăm'ber grŭs,	ăn'thră ɕŭte,
ambrosia, (ăm brŭ'zhe ă, or ăm brŭ'zhă),	ăn'tŭ,
ameliorate, (ă mĕl'yŭ răte),	An tiĕ'tam,
ă mĕ'na ble, not (ă mĕn'),	Antigua, (ăn tĕ'gă),
Amherst, (ăm'erst),	Antilles, (ăn teel', or ăn teel'),
amour, (ă mŭr'),	ăn tŭp'a thy,
Am'ster dam',	ăn'ti pŭdeŝ, or ăn tŭp'ŭ deŝ,
ăn'ɕĕs tŭr,	ăn'tŭ qua ry,
ăn ɕĕs'trăl,	an tŭque', (an teek'),
anchor, (ăng'kŭŋ),	ănt'li on,
ăn chŭ'vy,	ăŭx ŭ'e ty, (ăng zŭ'e tŭ)
ăn'cŭient, not (ăn'shent),	anxious, (ăngk'ăhŭs),
ănd,	any, (ăn'nŭ),
An'des, (an'dŭs),	ăpĕx, not (ăp'ĕx),
	ăph rŭ drŭte,
	ăp'ɪ ɕĕŝ,

ạ pồd'ọ sĩa,	ăr'mis tĩa,
ăp'ọ lөгue, (-lөг),	ăr mō'ri al,
ạ pỗ'stle, (a pỗ'sl),	ạ rō'má,
ăp ọ the'ọ sĩa, not ăp ọ the-	ạ rō'mạ tize,
ỗ'sĩa,	arquebuse, (ăr'kwe bũs, not
Ap'pa lă'chi an,	bũs),
ăp'pạ ră'tụs, or ăp pạ rá'tụs,	ạ rĕar'; pl., ạ rĕarş',
ạ pâr'ent, not (-pâr'-)	ăr'ro gant,
ap prăiş'er,	ăr'rōw,
appreciation, (ạ prĕ she ă'-	ăr'sĕ nĩa, (noun)
shun),	Ar'te mĩa,
ăp'prọ bă'tive,	ar tĕ'sian, (-zhan),
ă'pri ỗt, not ăp'ri ỗt,	ăr'ti şan,
apron, (ă'purn, or ă'prun),	ăr tĩ'i ợer,
ăp'ti tũde, not (-tũd),	ăs ợĕnd'
aqueduct, (ăk'we dũkt),	Asia, (ă'she ă, not ă'zhă nor
aquiline, (ăk'we lĩn, or -lĩn),	ă'zhe ă),
Ar'ăb, not (ă'răb),	Asiatie, (ă she ăt'ic, not zhe),
Ar'ạ bĩa, not (ă ră'bĩa),	ăsk,
ăr'ạ ble,	ăsp,
ăreh ăn'gel,	as pă'r'a gũs, *
ăr'ehi tĕet,	ăsp'en,
aretie, (ărk'tik, not ăr'tik),	as pĩr'ant,
ărd'ụ ỗũs, not (ăr'doũs),	ăs'sĕts, not (ăs sĕts'),
are, (ăr, not ăr),	associate, (ạs sỗ'she ăt, not
ă're ă, not ạ rĕ'ă,	ạs sỗ'shăt),
ăr'gănd,	assure, (ạ shũr', not shũr'),
ăr'gen tĩne,	asthma, (ăst'mă, ăs'mă, or
A ri ăd'ne,	ăz'mă),
ăr'id,	ạs trỗg'ra phy,
A ri'on,	ăis trọ lөг'ie,
ạ rĩa'tọ erăt, or ăr'is tọ erăt,	ăis trọ nồm'ie,
Ar kăn'sạs,	ăth e nĕ'um,
ăr mă'dă,	ăth'lĕte,

attaché, (ăt ta shă'),
 at tăck'ed,
 Aubert, (ô'bă),
 auct'ion,
 ău dă'cious, not (-dăsh'us),
 Au ġe'ăn,
 ăunt, not (ănt),
 ău rē'q lâ, not (ău re ô'lă),
 ău'rîst,
 ău rō'ră,
 Au rō'ră Bō re ă'lis,
 ăus eul tă'tion,

auxiliary, (ăwg zîl'yă re),
 ăv'a lănche',
 ă vaunt',
 ăv'e nŭe,
 ăw'fŭl, not (ăw'fl),
 ăwk'ward, not (ăwk'ărd),
 ăx'i om,
 axle, (ăk'sl),
 ăye, (ă, always),
 ăz'ōte, or ă zōte',
 azure, (ă'zhur, or ăzh'ur),

B.

băde,
 Bă den, or Băd en,
 'badinage, (băd'in ăzh),
 Băg dăd', or Băg' dăd,
 Băl kăn',
 bălm, (băm, not bām),
 Băl mōr' al,
 bal lōōn',
 băl' sam,
 Balzae, (băl'zăk),
 bă nă' nă,
 banquet, (băng' kwět),
 Bă răb' bās, not bār' ă bās,
 bār bă' ri an,
 bār' ba roŭs,
 bār' be eŭe,
 barouche, (bărqsh', not rōch)
 bār' rel, not (rîl),
 bă sălt', not (zălt'),
 bas bleu, (bă blōō'),

bă shăw',
 băș' i lîsk,
 bās' ket,
 bāss, (a fish)
 Bas tîle', (bas teel', or bas'-
 teel),
 băth, not (băth),
 băthș,
 baton, (bă tōng'),
 Băt'ōn Rouge, (roozh),
 bayou, (bî' ōō).
 ba zăar'
 Beatrice Cenci, (bă ă trē' chă
 chēn' chē),
 beau' fet, (bō' fet),
 be ăușe, not (be ăōz'),
 bedizen, (be dî' zn or be-
 dî'zn).
 Be ăl' ze bŭb, (not běl' ze-
 bŭb),

běd' stěad, (stěd not stīd)	bī tū'měn, not (bīt' ū men),
been, (bīn),	bläck' guärd, (bläg' gärd),
Beethoven, (bā' tō ven),	blānch,
be gōne, not (gawn),	blās' phe moūs, not (blās-
be hālf', not (hāf),	phē' moūs),
bē' he mōth.	blást,
Bel fäst', (Ireland),	blā' tant, not (blā),
Bel' fast, (Maine)	bleat, (blēt),
bellows, (bēl' lus)	blēss' ěd,
be nēath', or be nēath',	blithe,
Ben gāl'	Blumenthal, (blū'men tāl),
běn' i šon (šn)	blūe,
be quēath' not (be quēth),	bob bin ět', or bōb' bin ět',
Béranger, (bā rōng' zhā'),	Boecaccio, (bo kāt' cho),
Bēr'lyn, (Ger. Bēr leen'),	bōld' ěst, not (ist nor ūst),
bestial, (bēst' yal),	bo lōgn' ā, (bo lōn' yā),
bestrew, (be strū, or trō)	bóm bārd', (verb),
be trōth', not (trōth'),	bóm' bard, (noun),
be trōth' al, not (trōth),	bóm bāst', (verb),
be trōth' ment, not (trōth),	bóm' bāst, (noun),
běv' el, not (běv' l),	Boileau, (bwā' lō'),
bē'zōar,	Boleyn, (bōöl' in),
bīb li ōg' rā phy,	Bolingbroke(bōl' ing brōök),
bī ěn' ni āl,	bóm bā zīne', not (bōm),
bī fur' eāte,	bōm bęc' i noūs,
bī fur'eāt ed, not (id nor ud),	Bonnat, (būn' na),
Bingen, (bīng' en, not bīn'-	bōn' net,
gen),	bōōth, not (bōōth),
bī nō' mi āl, not (bi),	bō' rax,
bī ōg' rā phy, not (bi),	Borghese, (bōr gā' zā),
bī ōl' o gy,	bq' šom,
bīs' euit, (bīs' kit),	bqu' doir, (bōō' dwōr),
biš' mūth,	Bouguereau, (bq' ġer' ō'),
Bīs' mārkh, not (bīz),	Boulanger, (bq' lōng' zhā'),

bqu' le vârd', (bōō' le vār')	brī'gan tīne not (tīn nor tēn),
bqu quet', (bōō kǎ' or bōō'- kǎ),	bristle, (brīs' sl),
bourn, or bourne, (bōrn),	brō' gǎn, or (brō gǎn'),
bowsprit, (bō' sprit not bow),	brō' mīne, not (mīu),
Brā min, not (brā),	brō' mīde, not (mīd),
branch,	brōū' ehi al,
bránd,	brōu ehi' tis,
bräss,	brōth,
brā vǎ' dō, or (brā vǎ' dō),	brōth' el,
brǎ' vo, (noun),	brougham, (brōō ǎm),
brǎ' vo, (interj.),	brūise,
Brajos, (brǎ' zos or brǎ'- soss),	brūt, (brūt),
breeches, (brīch' es),	Bud' dhǎ, (bōōd' dá),
breeching, (brīch' ing),	Buenos Ayres, (bo' nus ǎ'- riz),
brēth' ren, not (brēth er ēn),	buqǎ, (bwōǎ or bwōǎ'),
breviary (brēv' yǎ re, or brē'- vi a re),	Bûr' gūn dy,
brew, (brū, not brēū),	būr lēsque',
brewer, (brū' er),	būsh' el, not blūsh' l),
brīg' and, not (bri gǎnd')	busines, (bīz' nes)
	By zǎn' tīne, or bȳz' an tīne,

C.

ea bǎl',	eǎ lǎsh', not (-lǎsh'),
eǎb' a ret,	eǎl çin'ǎ ble,
cabriolet, (kǎ' brē ó lǎ'),	eǎl çine', or eǎl'çīne,
cachet, (kǎ'shǎ),	eǎl'dron,
Cadi, (kǎ'dī),	eǎlf, (cǎf, not cǎf),
cafe', <i>Fr.</i> , (kǎ'fǎ),	eǎl'i pers, (-perz),
Cairo, (kī'rō), <i>Egypt</i> ; (kǎ'rō),	eǎliph, not (eǎ-),
<i>U. S.</i>	eǎl is thēn'ies,
caisson, (kǎ'són),	eǎlk, (kawk, not kawlk),
ea jōl'er y,	eǎl līg'rǎ phy,

Çal li'q pe,
 eălm,
 eă'lyx, or eăl'yx,
 ea mēl'o părd, or eăm'el o-
 părd,
 eăm'e o,
 eăm'e rá,
 ea năille', (kă năl'),
 ea năl',
 ea nă'ry,
 eăn'çel, not (eăn'sl),
 eăn'dîed, (-did),
 eă nine', not (eă'nine),
 canon, (kăn'yun), eăn yôn',
 or eán'yon,
 eăn't,
 Can ton', (*China*),
 Can'ton, (*U. S.*),
 caoutchouc, (koo'choók),
 eăp a pîe',
 eăp'il la ry, or eă pîl'la ry,
 eăp'i tol,
 ea prîçe', (ka precs'),
 ea prî'cious,
 eăpt'ûre, (kăpt'yur),
 eăp' ũ çhîn',
 eăr' a mēl,
 eăr' bînc,
 earbonaceous, (kăr bô nă'-
 shys),
 eăre,
 eă' ret,
 Căr îb bē' an,

eăr' i çă tûre, not (eă tûre
 nor eă çhur),
 eăr' mine,
 earte blançe', (kărt blănsh),
 carte' de visite', (kărt' de vë-
 zët'),
 Căr tha gîn' i ăn,
 eăr' tridge, not (kăt),
 eăşe' ment, not (münt),
 eăsh,
 eăş' si mēre, not (kăz),
 eas sî' no,
 eăst,
 eăste,
 castle, (kăs' l, not kăs' tl),
 eăş'u al ty, not (çăus'al ty),
 eăt'a lögue,
 eătch, not (kětch),
 Çău eă'sian,
 Çău'ea sus,
 eău li flow'er,
 eăy ěnne', (kă ěn'),
 Çĕç' il, (ses'),
 çē lib'a çy, or çĕl'i ba çy,
 çĕl'lar, not (sŭl'ler),
 çel'lu lar, (çĕl'yŭ lar),
 çē mĕnt', *verb*,
 çĕm'ent, or çē mĕnt', *noun*,
 çĕm'e tŭr'y, not (çĕm'e try),
 çĕn trîf'u gal,
 çĕn trîp'e tal,
 çĕre'ments,
 Çe'rĕş,
 çĕr'tain,

Ceylon, (see'lon or si lōn'),	qhi eā'ner y, (she),
cha grīn', or (grēn),	chīld'ren,
ehal çēd'o ny, or ehāl'çe-	ehī mē'rā,
do ny,	Chī nēşe',
Chal dē'an,	ehī rōp'o dīst,
chāl'ice, or (eāl'ice),	chīş'el,
chalk,	çhīv'al roūs,
Cham, (kam),	çhīv'al ry,
çhamois, (shām'my, or sha-	ehlō'rīde, not (rīd),
moi'),	ehlō'rīne,
chance,	chōe'o late,
chān'cel,	ehōl'er Ye,
chān'cel lor,	Chopin, (shō pāng', not chō'-
chān'çer y, not (chān nor	pin),
çan'),	ehōr'is ter, not (ehō'),
chān de liēr',	ehō'rus,
chānd'ler,	christen, (krīs'n),
chānt,	christening, (krīs'n ūng),
chānt'i cleer,	Christiania, (kris ti ā'ne ā),
ehā'ōs, not (ūs),	Christianity, (krīst yān' e-
çhâpeau, (shā'pō),	ty or krīs te ān'e ty),
çhâp'er ōn,	Christmas, (krīs'mas),
çha rāde',	çīe a trīçe, not (trīçe),
Charlemagne, (shar'le mān'),	çi'ce rō ne, (chē che rō'ne
chār'wom an,	or sīs e rō'ne),
chār'y,	choose, (chūz, not chūz),
chās'ten, (chā'sn),	Çin'çin nā'ti, not (nāt'ta),
chās'tişe mēnt, not (chās-	çir'çe,
tiz'),	çir eū'ī toūs,
çhe mīşe',	çir eum seribē',
che rų'bie,	çit'a dēl, not (dēl),
chestnut, (chēs'nut),	çīt'rate, not (çīt'rate),
chew, (chō),	çīv'el, not (l nor ul),
Chicago, (she kaw'go),	elān dēs'tīne, not (elan'),

eläp'bôard, (kläb'bôrd),
 elär'i ou.
 eläsh,
 eläsp,
 eläss,
 eläs'sŕe,
 eläs'si fy,
 elëan'ly, (klën'ly), *adj.*,
 elëan'ly, (klën'ly), *adv.*,
 elëm'a tŕs,
 elëm'en çy,
 Cle o pä'tra,
 elërk, (klärk, *Eng.*),
 elew, (klŭ, not klü),
 elique, (kleek),
 elöth,
 eö äd'ju tant,
 eö'ad jŭ'tor,
 eöch'i nëal, not (köch'),
 eö'eöa, (kö'kö),
 eö ex'ŕst',
 eöf'fee,
 eöf'fin,
 cognac, (kôn'yae),
 eög'ni zañçe, (kög'nŕ zans
 or kôn'ŕ zans),
 eög nō'men,
 eöl'an der,
 Coleridge, (köl'rŕj),
 eöl i sē'um,
 eol lä'tion,
 eolonel, (kŭr'nel),
 Col o rä'do,
 eöl'um ba ry,

eöl'umn, (um not yŭm nor
 yŭm),
 eöm'bat anl,
 eöme'ly (kŭm', not kŭm'),
 eöm mät'd'
 eöw mæn dänt',
 eom'men',
 coin nŕs'er äte,
 eöm'mu nŕsm,
 eöm'mu nŕst,
 eöm'pa ra ble,
 eom pä' tri ot, not (pät'),
 eom peer',
 eöm'pën sate, or eom pën'-
 säte,
 eöm'pläi şänçe',
 eöm'plëx, not (eom plëx'),
 eöm'pro mişe,
 comptroller, (kon tröl'er),
 eöm'räde, or (cum'),
 eön'eäve,
 eoyeh, (kongk),
 eon çŕse',
 eon elŭde',
 eöy'eörd, (eöng'),
 Concord, (konk'urd),
 eoy'eourse,
 eön'erete, *noun or adj.*
 eön'eräte', *verb*,
 eon dö'lençe,
 eön'duit, (eön'dit or eön'-
 dit),
 eön'fi dänt',
 eön'fis eäte, or (fis'),

eön'flu ent,
 eon gē'ni al, or eon gēn'ial,
 eön gē'ni äl' i ty,
 Cöŋ'gō, (köŋ'gō),
 eoŋ'gre gate, or (eon'),
 Cöŋ'gress, (köŋ'),
 Con grēs'sion al,
 eon jüre', (to implore earn-
 estly),
 eön'jüre, (to enchant),
 eön nois seur', (nis sür'),
 eoŋ'quer, (eöŋ'ker),
 eön' sci ĕn'tious, (she),
 eön'ser vā'tor, or eön'ser-
 vā'tor, not (ser'),
 eon sīd'er a ble,
 eon spīr'a cy,
 eön'strūe,
 eon sūme', not (sūme),
 eon sūm'mate, *adj.*,
 eön tqur', (tōōr'),
 eön'tra ry,
 eön'trāst, *noun*,
 eon trāst', *verb*,
 eon trīb'ute,
 eön'tro vērt,
 eön'tu me ly,
 eön'ver saŋt,
 eön'verse, *noun*,
 eön'verse ly,
 eön'vex,
 eon voy', *verb*,
 eön'voy, *noun*,
 eör'al, not (eō'),

eör'di al, or eörd'ial, (-yal),
 eör di al'i ty, or eörd iäl'i-
 ty, (-yal),
 eör'net,
 eörps, (kör; *pl.*, kōrz),
 eörpse,
 eör'ri dör,
 eör'tege, (iāzh),
 eöst,
 eos tūme', or eös'tūme,
 eō'te riē',
 eoŋp d' e'-tat', (kə da'tā'),
 eoupé, (koo pā'),
 equ'pon, (kōō'pōŋ),
 equ'ri er, (kōō', not kūr'),
 eoürt'e oūs, (kürt'e us),
 eöurt'ier, (kört'yer),
 Cöv'en try,
 eöv'er lēt, not (līd),
 eöv'et oūs, not (eöv'e chūs),
 eow'ard İçe, not (İçe),
 erāft'y,
 erān'ber ry, not (erām'),
 erēat'ure, (krēt'yur),
 erē'dence,
 ereek, not (krīk),
 erē'na ted,
 erew, (krū),
 Crī mē'a,
 eri tīque', (krī teek'),
 Cröm'well, or (Crum'well),
 eröss,
 erūde,
 erū'el, not (il nor ul),

eũ'eũm ber,
eũ räss', (kwe räss'),
eũ ras siēr',
eũ şīne',
eũ'li na ry,

eũ'po lá, not (eũ'pa lō),
eũ'r'so ry,
eur tãil',
çy lĩn'drie,

D.

da guërre'o tȳpe, (da ġēr'o-
tȳp),
dāh'lia, (dāl'yá or dāl'yá),
dām'ning, not (dām'ing),
dânçe,
dăn'de li on, not (dăn'de lĩn),
Dă'nish, not Dăn'ish,
Darien, Isthmus of (dă re-
ēn'),
dąub, not (dōb),
dăunt,
deaf, (děf or def),
děb'au chee', (deb'o shē'),
de bēnt'ure, (de bēnt' yur),
dé bris, (dă brē'),
dé but, (dă bũ' or dă bũ'),
débutant, (dă'bu tōng'),
débutante, (dă'bu tōnt'),
dĕe'ade, not (āde),
de eă'dençe,
de'cent, not (sũnt),
de çĩ'sĩve, not (zĩv),
de elăr'a tive,
de elăre',
dĕe li nă'tion,
de elĩ'voũs,
de eō'roũs, or dĕe'o roũs,
de erĕp'it, not (ĩd),

de dĕ'eo roũs,
de dũçe', not (dũs'),
de fāl'eâte,
dĕ fāl eă'tion,
dĕf'i çĩt, not de fĩ'çĩt,
de file', or dĕ'file, *noun*,
de fĩn'i tĩve,
Delhi, or Dehli, (del'lee,
Hindustan),
Dĕl'hĩ, (*U. S.*),
de lĩq'uent, (de lĩqk'went),
de lĩde', not (lũd'),
de lĩ' sion, not (lĩ'),
de mând',
de mĩşe',
dĕm o nĩ' ae al,
de mōn' stra ble,
de mōn' strate, or dĕm'on-
strate,
dĕm'on stră'tion,
de mōn'stra tĩve,
dĕm'os thĕn'ie,
de nque' ment, (de' nōō-
mōng),
de nũn'ci ate, (-shĩ āt),
dĕp'o şĩ'tion,
de pōt', (de pō' or dĕ'po),
dĕp ri vă'tion,

Dēr'by, or (dar'bī),
 dēr'e llet,
 de rī'sive, not (siv),
 deshabelle, (dēs á bīl'),
 de sign', (sīn' or zīn'),
 dēs'ig nāte, not (dēz),
 de sīst',
 Des Moines, (de moin),
 dēs'per ā'dō,
 dēs'pi ea ble,
 deš gērt',
 dēs'tīne, not (tīne),
 dēs'ūe tūde, (-we),
 dēs'ul to ry,
 de tāil', *verb*,
 de'tāil or de tāil', *noun*,
 détour, (dā tūr'),
 dēv as tā'tion,
 devoir, (dev wōr'),
 dew, (dū, not dū),
 dī ær'e sis, (ēr'),
 dī'a lōgue,
 dī'a mond, or (dī'mund),
 Dī ā'nā, or Dī ān'ā,
 dī ās' to le,
 dī'a tribe,
 dī dāe'tie,
 dī'et a ry,
 dīf fū'sive, not (siv),
 dī gēst',
 dī grēs'sion, (-grēsh'un),
 dī lāte', or dī lāte',

dī lēm'mā, or dī lēm'mā,
 diligence, (dē'le zhōngs),
 dī lūte', not (lū),
 dī'o çese,
 dīph thē'ri ā,
 dīph'thōng, (dīp' or dīf'),
 dī plo'ma, not (dī),
 dīp lo mat'ie, not (dī),
 dī plō'ma tīst, not (dīf),
 dī rēet',
 dī rēet'ly, not (dī),
 *dīš ārm', not (dis),
 dīš ās'ter, not (dis),
 dīš çern', (diz zērn'),
 dīs'çi plīne, not (dis çīp'lin),
 dis elōš ūre, (zhur),
 dīs crēp'an çy,
 dis erē' tion,
 dīš dāin', not (dis),
 dīš çaçe',
 dis frān'chiçe, not (chīz),
 dis guīçe',
 dīs'ha bīlle', (dīs'a bīl'),
 dīš hēir',
 dishevelled, (dī shēv'ld),
 dīš hōn'est,
 dis in'ter est ed,
 dis june'tive, (jūnk),
 dīš'mal,
 dīš ōwn', not (dis),
 dīs pos sēs's',
 dīs'pu ta ble,

*The words in dis having the macroned s (š) are the only ones so marked in Webster.

dīs'pu tānt, not dis pū'tant,
 Disraeli, (diz rā'le or ree'le),
 dis sēm'ble, not (diz zēm'-
 ble),
 dis sō'ci āte, (shé at),
 dīs'so lute, not (lūt),
 diſ ſolve', not (dis),
 dīs syl lab'ie, not (dis sŷl'-
 la bic),
 dīs sŷl'la ble, or dīs'sŷl la-
 ble,
 diſ'tich, (dīs'tik),
 dis tŷŷ'guish, (ting gwish),
 dis trīb'ūte,
 dīs'triet, not (dees'trik),
 dŷ vān',
 dŷ vērge',
 dŷ'verse, *adj.*,
 dŷ vērse', *verb*,
 dŷ'verse ly,
 dŷ vērt', not (dŷ),
 dō'çŷle, not (dō'sil nor dō'-
 sil),
 dōe'ū mēnt,
 does, not (dūz),
 dōg, not (daug nor dŷg),
 dōg'mā,

dolce, (dōl'chā),
 dō'lor,
 dōl'or oūs,
 dōm'i çŷle,
 dōm'i nŷe, not (dō'),
 dō'nāte,
 dōn'a tŷve, not do nā'tive,
 dōŷ'key, not (dŷng'ke),
 Dōr'ic, not (dō'),
 dost, (dŷst, not dōst),
 doth, (dŷth, not dōth),
 drāft,
 drā'mā, or drā'mā,
 draught, (drāft),
 Dres'den, or Dres'den,
 drōll'er y,
 drōss,
 drougt, (drout),
 Drŷ'id,
 dū'bi oūs,
 dŷe'at,
 dŷe'tile, not (tŷle),
 dŷs'en tēr'y,
 dys pēp'sy,
 Dubuque, (du bōōk'),
 Dulcigno, (dool cheen'yo),

E.

ēast'wārd, not (ēast'ard),
 e clāt', (e klā'),
 ēe o nōm'ie, or ē eo nōm'ie,
 E'den, (dn),
 ēd'ū ēāte, (ēd'yū kāt),
 ē'en, (ēn),
 ē'er, (ār),

ēf'fort, (furt),
 ēf frōnt'er y, not (frōnt'),
 ēg'lan tine, (tŷn, or tŷn),
 ē'go tŷgm,
 e grē'gioūs, (jus),
 h, (ā),
 ēl e phān'tŷne, not (tŷn),

e lěv'en, (e lěv'n),
 ěl'i ġi ble, not (lġ'),
 élite, (ā leet'),
 E lġz' a bēth an,
 ělm,
 ěl o eu'tion, not (ěl ē),
 ěl'o quēnce, not (kwġnce),
 e lŭ'ci dāte, not (lŭ'),
 elysġan, (e lġz'e an),
 e mā'ci āte, (shġ),
 em bālm', not (bām'),
 em bār'rass,
 em bōss,
 em brā'sure, (zhŭr),
 ěm en dā'tion, not (ē mēn),
 e mōl'lient, (yent),
 em pġr'ie, or ěm'pġi rie,
 employé, (ěm' ploy āe', or
 ōng'plwā yā'),
 Em'prēss, not (prġss),
 en chānt',
 en eōre', (ōng kōr'),
 en çŷ'elo pēd'ie,
 en çŷ'elo pē'dist,
 e nēr'vāte,
 en frān'chġse, not (chġz),
 en'ġġne, not (ġin),
 English, (ġng'ġlish),
 en grōss',
 en hānce',
 e nġg'mā,
 ē nġg māt'ie,
 ennui, (ōng nwe'),
 en quġry,

en thŭ'si āsm, not (thŭ'),
 en trānce', *verb*,
 entrée, (ōng trā'),
 e nŭn'ci ate, (shġ āt),
 en vēl'op, *verb*,
 ěn' vel ōpe, (or en vēl' op),
 noun,
 en'vġ rōng, or ěu'vġ rōng,
 ep'au lēt,
 ěp'i eŭ're an, or ěp'i eŭ rē'an,
 e pġs'tle, (e pġs'l),
 ěp'i tāph, (tāf),
 e pġt'o me,
 ěp'oeġ, not ē'pōeh,
 ē'qua ble,
 ē qua tō'ri al,
 ē'qui nōx, not (ěk'),
 ěq'ui pāge, (ěk'wġ pej),
 ē'qui poġse,
 ěq'ui ta ble, (wġ),
 ěq'ui vōke, (wġ),
 ē'rā,
 ēre, (ār),
 Erie, (ē'ree),
 ěrr,
 ěr rānd, not (ār ūnd nor
 ār'ant),
 ěr'ŭ dġte,
 ěr ŭ dġ'tġon,
 ěr y sġp'e las,
 ěs ea pāde',
 ěs'eri toire', (ěs'kri twōr'),
 ěs'pġ on āge', (ěs'pe on āġ'
 or ěs'pe on āzh'),

ɛs'pla nāde',
 ɛs'sāy ɪst, or es sāy'ist,
 étagère, (èt a zhār'),
 eŭ phŏn'ie,
 Eŭ ro pē'an, not Eŭ rŏ'pean,
 ɛv an ġəl'i eal, or (ɛ van),
 ɛ'ven, (ɛ'vu),
 evening, (ɛ'vu ɪŋg not ɛv'-
 ning),
 ɛv'er y, not (ɛv're);
 ɛv'i dɛnt, not (dũnt),
 ɛ'vil, (ɛ'vl),
 ewe, (yu),
 ɛx æt',
 ɛx æġ'ġer āte,
 ɛx ʌl tǎ'tion,
 ɛx ʌm'ine,
 ɛx ʌm'ple,
 ɛx ʌs'per āte,
 ex ɕiʂe', *noun and verb*,
 ɛx'ere tɪve, or ex ɛrɛ'tive,
 ex ɛrɪ'ci āte, (she),
 ex eŭr'sion,
 ɛx ɛe'ŭ tɪve,
 ɛx ɛe'ŭ tor,
 ɛx ɛe'ŭ trɪx.
 ɛx'em pla ry, (ɛgz'em pler ỳ).
 ɛx ɛr'tion,
 ɛx hāle',
 ɛx haust', not (ɛx aust'),
 ɛx haus'tion,
 ɛx hɪb'it, not (ɛx ɪb'it),
 ɛx'hi bɪ'tion,
 ɛx hil'a rāte,

ɛx hŏrt', (egs),
 ɛx'hŏr tǎ'tion, (eks),
 ɛx hŏrt'er,
 ɛx'i ġɛn ɕy, not ex ɪġ'en ɕy,
 ɛx'lie, *noun and verb*,
 ɛx ile', *adj.*,
 ɛx ɪst',
 ɛx'it,
 ɛx ɔn'er āte,
 ɛx'o ra ble,
 ɛx ôr' bi tant, not (ɛx or'-
 bant),
 ɛx ôr'di ũm,
 ɛx ɔt'ie,
 ex pɛ'ri enɕe,
 ɛx'pert, or ex pɛrt', *noun*,
 ɛx'ple tɪve,
 ɛx'pli ea ble, not (ex plie'),
 ex ploɪt', *noun and verb*,
 ex pŏ'nent, not (nũnt),
 expose', (ɛks pŏ zǎ'),
 ɛx'quis ite, (ɛks'kwɪ zit),
 ɛx'tant,
 ex tɛm'po re,
 ex tɪŋ' guish, (eks tɪŋg'-
 guɪʃh),
 ɛx'tir pate, or ex tɪr'pāte,
 ex tŏl',
 ɛx'trá,
 ex traôr'di na ry, or ɛx'-
 tra ôr'dɪ na ry,
 ɛx ũ'ber ant,
 ɛx ũlt',
 eyry, (ǎr'e),

F.

façade, (fa sâde', or fa säd'),	fläm'beau, (bo),
fä'cial, (shal),	flâsk,
fäç'tle,	flät'i ron, (i urn),
fäe-sÿm'i le,	fläunt,
fäe'to ry,	flew, (flü, not flü),
fäil'ure, (fäi yur),	flö'ral,
fäi'chion, (chun),	flör'in, not flö'rîn,
fäi'eon, (faw'kn, not fäl'kn),	flö'rîst, not flör'ist,
fa mil iär'i ty, (-yär'ÿ tÿ),	flöss,
fa ri'nä, or fa ri'nä,	flüe, not (flü),
fäst,	fôr,
fäu'cet,	for bâde',
fä'vor ÿte, not (ÿte),	före'fä ther, not (fôr fä'ther),
fë'brile, or (fëb'),	före'head, (fö'r'ed),
Fëb'rÿ a ry,	för'est,
fëm'i nÿne, not (nine),	för'ger,
fëm'o ral,	for gët', not (gÿt'),
feoff, (fëf),	fôr'mi da ble, not (for mÿd'),
fër'tile, not (tîl),	fôrt'night,
fër'ule, (fër'ril or fër'rÿl),	fôr'tress,
fête, (fat),	fôrt'üne, (fôrt'yÿn),
fÿ dël'i ty,	fös'ter,
fig'ure, (fig'yÿr),	frä'eas,
fîl'ial, (fîl'yäl, not fîl'i al),	fräg'men ta ry, not (fräg-mënt'),
fîlm, not (fîl'üm),	Frânçe, (frânss),
fî nâ'le,	frän'chÿşë,
fÿ nânçe', not (fÿ'nançe),	fräuk ÿn'çense, or fräuk'in-
fÿn'an çÿër',	çense,
fÿ nësse'	frä'ter nize, or fra tër'nize,
fÿ'nis,	frät'ri çide,
first, not (fust),	free mä'son, (mä'sn),
fläe'çid, (fläk'sid),	frë'quënt, <i>adj.</i> ,
fläg'eo lët', (fläj'o lët'),	

fre quent', *verb*,
fröm,
frönt,
frönt'al,
frönt'iär,
fröst,
fröth,
früt.

für'nī türe, (nīt yūr, not ni-
chöör),
für'i oūs,
fü'sl,
fūs'tian, (füst'yan),
fü'ttle, not (tīl),
füt'üre. (füt'yūr),

G.

'gainst, (gēnst),
gäl'lant, *adj.*,
gal lānt', *noun or verb*,
Gal'ly po līs', *Ohio*,
gäl'lows, (lūs),
gäl'some,
gam böge', or gam böge',
gamin, (ga mǎng'),
gǎu'gli on (gǎng'gli on),
gau'grene,
gǎol, (jāl),
gāpe, *in Eng. pron.* gāp,
gār den, (gār'dn),
Garibaldi, (gǎ rē bāl'di),
gār' rü lous,
gās,
gās'e oūs, not (gās'),
gaş öm' e ter, not (mē'ter),
gāsp,
gǎth'er, not (gēth),
gǎunt, (gǎnt),
gǎunt'let, not (gaunt'),
gendarme, (zhöng dǎrm'),
gēn'er ally, not (gēn'rül ly),
gē'ni al,

gēn'ius, (jēn'yus), *mental*
power,
gē'nī ūs, *a spirit*,
Genoa, (jēn'o á, not (je nō'a),
gēn'ū lne, not (lne),
ge ög'ra phy, not (jög'ra fe),
Gēr'trude, not trüde,
gēr'und, not gē'rund,
gē'sture, (gēst'yūr),
gēt, not (gīt),
Ghent, (gēnt),
ghoul, (gööl),
gīb'ber ish, not (jīb),
gīb'bet, not (gīb'),
gīb'boūs, not (gīb'),
Gil Blas, (ghel bläss),
gi räffé, not (gīt),
glä'cier, (glä'seer or glä'sī er),
gläd'i a'tor,
glä cial, (shal or she al),
glānce,
gläss,
glīs ten, (glīs'n),
glō'ry,
glöss'y,

Gloucester, (glos'ter),	grease, <i>noun</i> ,
glyç'er ine,	grease, or grease, <i>verb</i> ,
Göd, not (gäud),	greas'y,
gön'do la, not gon dö' la,	griev'ous, not (gräv'i ūs),
göne, not (gäun),	grī māçe',
goose'berry,	gri māl'kin, not (maul),
gôr'geoūs, (gôr'jūs, not	grīm'y, not (grīm'y),
gôr'j eus),	groat, (graüt),
Gös'pel,	gröss,
gourd, (görd),	guā'no, (gwā'),
göv'ern ment, not (göv'er-	guār'di an,
ment),	Guatemala, (gaw'te mā la
göv'ern or,	or gwā tē mā'lā),
gräd'ū ate, not (grājūate),	gū'ber na tō'ri al, not (güb),
gramme, (grām),	guī'lo tūne, (gī'l'o teen),
grān'a ry,	gum-ār'a bie, not gum a rā'-
grānt,	bie),
grāsp,	gūmş, not (gōōmz).
grāss,	gŷp'sum, (jŷp'),
grā'tis,	gŷve, (jŷv),

H.

həl'berd, (höl'),	hār'vest-hōme,
hāl'cy on, (se or she),	hās,
hālf, not (hālf),	hāunch,
həl'i but, (höl'),	hāunt,
hālve, not (hālf),	Hawaii, (hā wī'ee),
hānd'ker chēf, (hānk'er-	hēard, not (hērd),
chēf; <i>pl.</i> , chēfs),	Haverhill, (hāv'er il, <i>Eng.</i>),
hānd'sōme,	Haverhill, (hāv'er il, <i>Mass.</i>),
hār'ass,	hēarse,
hāre,	heārt,
har mōn'i eā,	heārth, (hārth, not hērth),

He gr'rá, or Hëg'i rá,
 height, (hít),
 he' inous, (há'nus),
 Hël'en, not (un),
 hē'li o trōpe,
 hēlm, not (hēl'um),
 he rāl'die, .
 Herat, (her át'),
 herb, (ērb),
 her bā'ceous, (shus),
 hērb'āge, (ērb'ej or hērb'ej),
 her bā'ri ūm,
 her bīv'or ous,
 Her cū'le an,
 hēre of', (ōff' or ōv'),
 hēre with', or (with),
 hēr'o īne, not (hēr'o īn nor
 hērō īn),
 hēr'o īsm,
 hī ā'tus,
 hī'ber nāte,
 hīe'eous, (-kup),
 hī er o glŷph'ie, not (hī ro),
 hī lār'ī ty, or hī lār'ī ty,
 hīp po pōt'a mūs, not (tā'),
 hīr sūte',
 hīs'to ry,
 hōm'āge, not (ōm'),
 hōme'ly, not (hūm'ly),
 hō me ōp'a thy,
 hōme'stēad, not (stīd),
 hō mo gē'ne oūs,
 hōn'est, (ōn'est, not īst nor
 ūst),

hōn'eyed, (hūn'nid),
 hōōf,
 hōōp, or hōōp,
 ho rī'zon, not (hōr'ī zon),
 hōr'o seōpe, not (hō'),
 hors de com bat, (ōr de-
 kəwng bā'),
 hōs'pi ta ble, not (hos pīt'),
 hōs'pi tal, not (ōs'),
 hōs'tīle, not (tīle),
 hound, not (houn),
 Houston, (hyoos'tun),
 hōv'el, not (hōv l),
 hōv'er, not (hōv'),
 hūm'ble,
 hū'mor, or (yū'mur),
 hū'mor īst, or (yī'),
 hūn'dred,
 hūū'gry, not (hūng'ger e),
 { hūp rā',
 } hūp rāh',
 Hu'ron,
 hūş şār', (hōōz zār'),
 hūz zā',
 hŷ drōm'e ter, not (me'ter),
 hŷ drōp'a thy,
 hŷ ġi ēne',
 hŷ'men ē'al,
 hŷ pēr'bo le, not (hī'per-
 bōl),
 hŷ'per erīt'ie al,
 hŷp o chōn'dri ae, not (hī')
 hŷ pōe'ri sy, not (hŷ),
 hŷ pōth'e nūse, not (nūz),

hỹ pōth'e sīs, or hỹ pōth'e-
sīs),

hỹ po thēt'ie, not (hỹp),
hỹs'sop, (hỹs'sūp or hĩ'zup),

I.

İçe'-erēam,
İ dē'ā,
İd i o sȳn'era sy,
İ'dyl, or İd'yl,
ig no mȳn'i ous, not (mȳn'-
yus),
İg'no rā'mus,
İll'nā'tūred,
il lūs'trāte, not İl'lus trāte,
İm'āge ry, (İm'aj ry),
İm'be çİle, (İm'besil or İm'-
be seel'),
im brōgl'io, (im brōl'yo),
im mē'di ate ly, not (im mē'-
jet ly),
İm'mi nēnt, not (nunt),
im mōb'İle,
im pār'ti āl'i ty, (shē āl'),
im pēe'ea ble,
İm'pe tūs,
İm'pi oūs, not im pī'oūs,
im plā'ea ble,
İm por tūne', not (im pōr'),
İm'po tençe, not (im pō'),
im prōmp'tū,
İm pro vİše', not (İm'),
in āu'gu rate,
in çİ'sİve, not (ziv'),
in çİ'şor,
in elēm'en çy, not (ün çy),

in eog'ni to,
İn eom mēn'su ra ble, (men'-
shū),
in eom'pa ra ble,
in eōū'grū oūs, (in kōng'
grū us),
İn eon vēn'ient, (yent),
in eōr'ri ği ble,
in crēase', or İn'crēase, *noun*,
in eūr'sion, (shun, not zhun),
İn' de eo'rouš, or in dēe' o-
rouš,
İn' de fāt'i ga ble,
in dēnt'ūre, (yūr, not çur),
in dİe'a tive. not (eā'),
İn'dİ an, (İnd'yan),
İn dİ an'a, or İn dİ ā'na,
İn'di ea to ry, not (in dİc'),
İn' dİş cērū'a ble, (İn diz-
zērū'i ble),
in dİs'pu ta ble,
in dİs'so lu ble,
İn'dus try, not (in dūs'),
in ēq'ui ta ble, (in ēq'wē),
in ēr'ti ā, (shē ā),
in ēx'o ra ble, not in ex ō'-
ra ble,
in ēx'pi a ble,
in ēx'pli ea ble, not (in ex-
plİk'),

in ɛx'tri ca ble,
 in'fa moʊs ly, not (in fə'),
 In'fan tīle, or In fan tīle,
 in fēr'a ble,
 In'fi dēl, not (dl),
 In'fin i tēs'i mal,
 in ġen'ioʊs, (yūs),
 In ġe nū' i ty, not (nū),
 in ġen'ū oʊs,
 in grā'ti āte, (grā'shī āt, not
 grā'shāt),
 in grē'di ent, not (grē jent),
 In'nate, or in nāte',
 In'no çent, not (sünt),
 in nox'ious, (in nōk'shus),
 In ɔp por tūne', not (in ɔp'-
 por tūne),
 in quīr'y, not in'qui ry,
 In sā'ti a ble, (she a bl),
 in serʏ'ta ble,
 In'sēets, not (seks),
 in sīd'i oʊs, not (yu ūs),
 in stēad, not (stīd),
 In'sti tūte, not (tōōt nor
 chute),
 In sti tū'tion, not (tū nor
 chu),
 In'te ġer,
 In'te gral,
 In'ter est, not (In'trest),
 In'ter est ed, not In ter ɛst'-
 ed,
 In'ter ɛst ing, not In ter ɛst'-
 ing,

In'ter Im,
 In ter lōe'u tor,
 In ter'nā'tion al, (nāsh,' not
 nā'),
 in tēs'tīne, not tīne,
 in trīgue',
 In tro dūce', not (dʏs'),
 in tū'i tive,
 in tūre', (yū'),
 In'va līd,
 in vēi'gle, not (vā'),
 In'ven tō ry, not in vēn'to-
 ry,
 I o dīde, (dīd),
 I'ō dine,
 I'ō wa,
 I rās'çi ble,
 i rāte',
 Irk'sōme,
 I'ron, (I'urn),
 I'ron y, (I'urny, *adj.*; I'run e,
noun),
 ir rāt'ion al, (rāsh'),
 Ir're cōġ'ni za ble,
 ir rēf'rā ga ble,
 ir rēf'ū ta ble or Ir're fūt'a-
 ble,
 Ir re mē'di a ble, not (ir-
 rēm'),
 ir rēp' a ra ble, not (Ir re-
 pār'a bl),
 ir rēv'o ca ble,
 I'ġiū glāss,
 I'sōch'ro noʊs, (I'sōk'ro nūs),

Is'ò lāte,
 I so thērm'al,
 Ysth'mus, (Is mus or Yst'mus),
 Y tāl'ica,
 I tāl'ian, not I tāl',

Itās'ca, *Lake*, not I'
 Ytch,
 I tēn'er ant,
 I'vo ry,

J.

Jā'còb, not (cáp),
 jāg ū ār' not (jāg'wār, nor
 jā'gar),
 jāl'ap, not (jöl'üp),
 Jān'ū a ry, not (jēn'),
 jāš'mīne, or jāś'mīne,
 jāunt,
 jāun'ty, not (jāun'),
 jāve'lin, not jāv'e lin,
 Je rŭ'sā lēm, not (zā),
 Jew, (jū, or ju),
 jewŝ'hārp,
 jo eōse',

jōe'und,
 joist, not (jīst),
 jōs'tle, (jōs'le),
 joŭst, (jūst),
 jō'vi al, not (jōv'yal),
 jōwl,
 Jū'bi lā'te, or Jū'bi lā'te,
 Jū dā'ie,
 jūdgment, not (münt),
 jū'gu lar, not jūg'u lar,
 Jū'pi ter, not (jū'bi),
 jū've nīle, not (nīl),

K.

kāŭ'ga rōō, (kāng gā rōō'),
 Kan'sas,
 Ken'ne bee',
 kēt'tle, not (kīt'),
 Kħan, (kawn or kħn),

kīln, (kīl),
 kītch'en, not (kitch'n),
 knōwl'edge, (nōl'ej),
 krāal, or křaal,
 kŷr'i ē,

L.

lā'bel, not (lā'bl),
 lāb'ò ra to ry,
 lā'bor er, not (lā búr),
 lāb'y rīnth,
 lāe'q nīŝm, not (lā'eō),
 lām'ent a ble, not (lā mēnt'-
 a bl),
 lānçe,

lān'cet,
 lān'dau, not (dō),
 lāng'syne, (sīn, not zīn),
 lāŭ'guage, (lāng'gwaj),
 lāŭ'guid,
 lāŭ'guor, (lāng'gwur),
 La ōc'ò ōn,
 la pēl', not lāp'el,

lär'çe nou's,
 lärgē,
 lär'um,
 lär'yux,
 läs'so,
 läst,
 lä'tent,
 läth,
 läthe,
 läth's,
 Lät'in, not (lä't'n),
 ļaud'ą nūm, not (löd'),
 ļaugh, not (läf),
 ļaunch, not ļaunch,
 ļaun'dress, not (ļaun'),
 ļaun'dry,
 ļau're ate,
 ļau'rel,
 lā'vā, or lā'vā,
 ļaw'yer,
 lēarn'ed, *adj.*
 lēft'hānd'ed,
 le gā'to,
 lē'gend or lēg'end.
 lēg'enda ry,
 Leg horn', or Leg'horn,
 lēg'is lā'tive,
 lēg'is la tūre, (lēg'is lāt yūr),
 Leipsic, (līp'sīk, *Saxony*;
 lēp'sīk, *U. S.*)
 lēi'sure (lē'zhur),
 lēngth,
 lē'ni ent, not (lēn'),
 lēn'i tive, not (lē'ni),

le thār'gie, not (lēth'),
 Lē'the,
 lēt'tuce, (lēt'tis),
 lē'ver or lēv'er,
 ley'den-jār, (lē'dn or lā'dn),
 liaison, (lē a sōng'),
 lī'bel, not (lī'bl),
 līb'er tīne, not (tīn),
 lī'ehen, (lī'ken or līch'en),
 līe'or līce, not (er līsh),
 lī'en, or lē'en,
 lieū tēn'ant, (lū or lēf),
 lī'lae,
 Lima, (lē'mā, *Peru*; lī'ma,
 U. S.)
 līn'sey-wool'sey, not (ze),
 līt'er ā tī,
 līt'er a tūre,
 li thōg'ra pher, not līth o-
 grāph'er),
 li thō grāph'ie,
 li tīg'ioūs, (lī tīd'jūs),
 līve'long, not (līv'long),
 līv'ery, not (līv'ry),
 llā'mā, (lā'mā, or lā'mā),
 lōath,
 lōathe,
 lōath'some,
 lōft'y,
 lōg,
 Loire, (lwar),
 lōng,
 lon gēv'i ty,
 lōst,

lōth, not lōth,	lū'di eroūs,
Louis, St. (sent loo'is, or loo'e),	lūll'a bȳ,
Louisiana, (loo é zi á'na),	lū'rid,
Louisville, (loo'is vil),	lux ū'ri ançe, (lūgz yu'),
low'er, (to be clouded),	lux ū'ri ant, (lugz yu'rīant, or luks—),
lū'çĭd, not (lū'),	lūx'ū ry, (lūk'shū rȳ),
lū'cra tive,	lȳ çē'um,
lū'ere, (ker),	

M.

mā,	man dā'mus,
mā'am,	mān da rīn', not (mān'),
mād'am,	mā'nēs, not (mānz),
madame, (mā dām'),	mān'go, (māng'gō),
ma dēi'rā, (ma dē'rā or ma- dā'rā),	ma nī'a eal, not mā'ni a eal,
mademoiselle, (mād' mwā- zēl'),	ma neū'ver,
Mad rid', <i>Sp.</i> ,	mān'or, not mā'nor,
Mad'rid, <i>U. S.</i> ,	Mān'sārd-rōōf,
māel'strom, (māl'strum),	mān'sue tūde, (mān'swe),
Mā'gĭ,	mān'tu ā, or (mān'tū),
Māg'nā ehār'tā,	mān'tua-māk'er, (mān'tu),
mag nē' si ā, (nē' zhī ā or nē'zhā),	mān'ū fāet'ūre,
mag nīf'i çent, not (sūnt),	ma'nȳ, (mēn'ȳ),
mag nō'li ā,	mār'i gōld, not (mā're),
māin' ten an e, not (mān- tān'an e),	mār'i tīme, not (tīme),
Mal'aga or mā' lā gā,	mār'ket, not (kīt),
ma lā'ri ā,	mār'ma lāde,
māl'e fāe'tor,	mārque, (mār'k),
mālĭ, a walk,	mār'quis, (mār'kwis),
mām mā',	mār'ried, (mār'rid),
	mās'eu line,
	māsk,
	māss,
	mās'sa ered, (kerd, not krēd),

mäs'ter,
 mäs'tiff,
 matérial, (ma tē're ēl'),
 māt'in, not mā'tīn,
 mā'trix, not māt'rix,
 mā'tron, not (māt'),
 mā'tron al or (māt'),
 mā'tron ly, not (māt'),
 māt'tress,
 māt'ū tī'nal, not ma tū'ti-
 nal,
 mau so lē'um, not (mau sō'),
 mauve, (mōv),
 māy' or al ty, not (may o-
 rāl'i ty),
 mēas'ūre,
 meeh'an ūst, (mēk'),
 mē'di æ'val,
 me dīç'i nal, not med'i çīn'-
 al,
 mēd'i çīne, not (mēd'sin),
 mē'di ō'ere, (ker),
 meer' schaum,
 mēlée, (mā lā'),
 mēl'ior āte, (mēl'yor āt),
 mēl'o drā'ma,
 mēm'oir, (m ē m' w o r or
 mēm'wor),
 mēm'ō ry,
 men āç'e rie, (men āzh'e rỹ),
 mēn in çī'tis,
 Mendelssohn, (m ē n' d e l s-
 sōn),
 mēn'su rā'tion, (shū),

mēr'ean tīle, not (tīl nor tēl),
 mēr'çe na ry,
 mēr'chan diçe,
 me rī'no,
 mēs'mer ūsm, not mēs'mer-
 ūsm,
 mēzne, (meen),
 mēt'al lūr'gy,
 mēt a mōr'phose, not
 (phoze),
 mē te ōr'o lite,
 mēt'rie,
 Meuse, (mūz),
 mēz'zo, (mēd'zo, or mēt'zo),
 mī āç'mā,
 mī'eā,
 Mīçh'ī gan, or (mish'ī gu),
 mī'ero seōpe,
 mī ero seōp ie, not (seōp'ie),
 Mīl'an, or Mī lān', not Mī'
 mīn er āl'o çy, not (ōl'o çy),
 mīn'i a ture, (mīn'ī at yūr,
 or mīn'it yūr),
 mī'nus,
 mī nūte', *adj.*,
 mīr'a ele, not (mīr'),
 mī rāçe', (rāzh'),
 mīs'chief, (mīs'chif),
 mīs'chiev oūs, not (mīs'-
 chēv'),
 mīs cōn'strue, not mīs con-
 strue',
 mīs'e rē're,
 mīs fōrt'ūne,

Mīs sou'ri, (soo'),
 mīš'tle tōe, (mīz'l tō),
 mī'ter,
 mō'bīle,
 mne mōn'ies, (ne mōn),
 mōek, not (mauk),
 mōd'est, not (īst, nor ūst),
 mo dīste',
 Mohammed, (mo hām'ed),
 or Mahomet, (ma hōm'et),
 moi'e ty, or (maw'e tỹ),
 moire antique, (mwor an-
 teek'),
 moist'en, (mois'n, not ten),
 mo lē'e u lar,
 mōl'e eñle, not mōl'e eñle,
 Mōn'āe ō, not Mo nā'eō,
 mōn'ad, not mō'nad,
 mo nād'ie,
 mōn'as tēr'y, (colloq. mōn'-
 as trỹ),
 mōn'eyed, (mun'id),
 mōn'grel, (mūng'grel),
 mōn'o grām, not (mō'no),
 mōn'o mā'ni ā,
 mōn o mā'ni āe, not (mō no-
 mā'),
 mōn o syl lāb'ie, not (mon-
 o syl'),

monsieur, (mo seer' or mōs-
 yūr'),
 Mon te ne'gro,
 mōr'al,
 mo rāle',
 mōr'i būnd, not (mō'ri).
 mōr'phe ūs, or (mōr fūs),
 mōr'phīne,
 mōr'tal, not (mōr'tl),
 mōs'lem, not (mōs'),
 morgue, (mōrg),
 mōss,
 mōth,
 mount'ain, (īn, not īng nor
 en),
 mount'ain oūs, (mount'in-
 us),
 mūl'ti pli eānd',
 mūl'ti tūde, not (tūd),
 mu nīç'i pal, not mu ni çip'-
 al,
 mūs eo vā'dō,
 mu šē'um, not mū'ze um,
 mūsh'rōom, not (rōon),
 mus tāche', (mus tāsh'),
 mỹ self', not (mỹ self'),
 myr'mi dou, (mēr'),
 myrrh, (mēr),
 mỹ thōl'o gỹ, not (mĩ),

N.

nā'bob,
 nā'iad, (nā'yad),
 naïve (nā'ēv),
 nā'ive ly,

naïveté, (nā ēv tā'),
 nāpe, not (nāp),
 nāph'thá, (nāp'thá or nāf'-
 thá).

nar rāte', or nār'rāte,
 nā'tion al, (nāsh'),
 nā tion āl'i ty, (nāsh un āl'-
 a te),
 nāt'ūre. (nāt'yūr),
 nāu'se ā, (naw'she ā),
 nāu'seoūs, (shūs),
 nēar'est, not (ist),
 Ne bras'ka,
 ne erōl'o gy,
 nēe'tar īne,
 née, (nā),
 ne'er, (nār, not nēr),
 neglegé, (neg lī zhā'),
 nēi'ther, (nē'ther),
 Nēm'e sīs,
 nēph'ew, (nēf'yū or nēv'),
 nēp'o tiſm,
 nērve,
 nēs'tle, (nēs'l),
 neŭ rāl'gi ā, not (neŭ rāl'i ġa),
 neŭ'ter, not (nū),
 New Or'le anſ,
 Nī ag'a ra, or (nī),
 Niçe, (nees),
 nī'çe ty, not (nīs'te),
 nīche, not (nīsh),
 nīe'ō tīne, (tīn, not tēn),

no blēss', or nō'bleſs,
 nom. (nōng),
 nōm'ad, not nō'mād,
 no mād'ie,
 nō'men clāt'ūre, (clāt'your),
 nōm'i na tīve,
 non' cha lānce', (nōn' sha-
 lōns'),
 none, (nūn or nōn),
 no nīll'ion,
 nōn'pa rēil', (rēl'),
 nōn'plus,
 nōn'suit,
 nōōse, (nōōz or nōōs), *noun*,
 Norfolk, (nor'fok),
 nōrth'ern,
 Norwich, (nor'rij), *Eng.*,
 Norwich, (nor'rich, Ct., nor'-
 wich, N. Y.),
 noth'ing, (nūth'ing or nōth'-
 ing),
 nōx'ioūs, (nōk'shus),
 nū'di ty,
 nūi'sance, (nū'sans, not nū'-
 i sans nor nōō'sans),
 nūp'tial, (shal, not chal),
 nū'tri mēnt, not (mūnt),

O.

ō'a sīs, or o ā'sis,
 ōath, (ōth; *plu.* ōathſ),
 ōb'du rāte, or ob dū'rate,
 o bēi'sance, or o beī'sance,
 ōb'e liſk, not (ō'be),

o'bēse', not (bēs),
 ō'bit, or ōb'it,
 ōb'li ga to ry, not ob līg'a-
 to ry,
 ob lique', (leek' or lik'),

ob sçĕn'i ty,
 ǫbsĕ'quĭ oũs,
 ǫb'so lĕte, not ǫb so lĕtĕ',
 ob trų'sĭve, not (zĭv),
 oe eult',
 O ce ā'ni'a, (she),
 o ce ān'ie, (she),
 oe'ce cā'tion,
 ǫ'cher,
 Oe mŭl'gĕc,
 O eǫ'nee,
 ǫe'ta gǫn,
 oe tā'vǫ,
 oe tǫǫ'e na ry, or ǫe'to gĕ-
 na ry,
 ǫdd,
 O dĕ'on.
 ǫ'di oũs, not (o'jus),
 ǫ'er,
 ǫf, (ǫv),
 ǫff,
 ǫf'fer,
 ǫf'fiçe,
 of fĭ çial, (of fĭsh'al, not ǫ-
 fĭsh'al),
 ǫf'fiçe,
 off sĕt', or ǫff'sĕt,
 ǫft'en, (ǫf'n),
 ǫ'gle,
 ǫld'en, (ǫld'n),
 o le o mār'ga rĭne, not (ja-
 rĭne),
 ǫl'i gāreh'y,
 o mĕ'gā, or o mĕg'ā,

ǫm'i noũs, not ǫ'mi noũs,
 om nĭs'cience, (om nish'ens),
 O neĭ'da,
 ǫn'er oũs, not ǫ'ner oũs,
 ǫn'ly,
 ǫ'nyx,
 ǫ'pen, (ǫ'pn),
 ǫp'er a tĭve,
 o pĭne',
 op pǫ'nent,
 ǫp'por tŭne',
 ǫr'a ele,
 ǫ'ral,
 ǫr'ange, (ǫr'enj),
 o rāng'-qu tāng',
 ǫr'a tor,
 ǫr'ehes trā, or or ehĕs'trā,
 ǫr'dē al,
 ǫr'di na ry, not (ǫrd'na ry),
 ǫr'gĭeș, (ǫr'jĭz, not jĕz),
 ǫ'ri el,
 ǫr'i fĭce,
 ǫr'i flāmme, not (ǫ'ri flām),
 o rĭǫ'i nāl, not (o rĭǫ'o nāl),
 O rĭ'on,
 ǫr'i ŝon,
 ǫr'nāte, not (or nāte'),
 ǫ'ro tŭnd,
 Or phĕ'an, or Or'phe an,
 Orpheus, (ǫr'fŭs or ǫr'fe ŭs),
 ǫr'thō e pĭst, not (or thō'),
 O sāge',
 ǫ'zier, (ǫ'zher),
 ǫs'trich,

ō'y um, (ō'shě ūm),
 Ot'ta wā, or Ot'ta wā,
 qu'ŕel, (ōō'zl),
 outré, (q trā'),
 out'side,
 o'ver slaugh', (slaw'), *noun*,

ō'vert, not o vērt',
 ō'ver whēlm',
 ōx'ide, not (ide),
 ō'yer, not (oi'er),
 ō'zōne,

P.

pag'eant, (pāj'ant or pā'-
 jant),
 pāg'ēant ry, (ēnt),
 pāl'āce, not (pāl'ās),
 pāl'a tīne,
 pa lā'ver, not pa lāv'er nor
 pāl'av er,
 Pāl'es tīne, not (tēn),
 pāl'ette,
 pāl'frey,
 pal lā'di um,
 pall-mall', (pēl-mēl'),
 pālm, (pām),
 pal mēt'to,
 pāl'mis try'
 pāl'sy,
 pāl'try,
 pān'a çē'ā,
 pān'ere as, or pāu'ere as,
 pān'e gŕy'ie,
 pān'nier, (pān'yer or pān'ni-
 er),
 pān'o rā'mā, or pān'orā'mā,
 pānt,
 Pan thē'on or Pān'the on,
 pān'to mime, not (mīne),

pān'try,
 pa pā',
 papier machē, (pāp'yā mǎ'-
 shā),
 pa pŕ'rus,
 pa rāb'o lā,
 pār'a dŕŕ'ie,
 Paraguay, (pā rā gwā', or
 gwī'),
 pār'a sōl',
 pār'çel, not (sūl),
 pār e gōr'ie, not (gā'rie),
 pār'ent,
 pār'ent āge,
 pa rī'e tal,
 Parisian, (pa rīzh'yan),
 pār'lia ment, (lī ment),
 pa rōlē',
 par quet', (par kǎ' or par-
 kēt'),
 Parrhasius, (par rā' shī ūs),
 pār'ti āl'i ty, (pār'shī āl'ī-
 ty),
 pār'ti çŕ ple,
 pār't'ner, not (pārd'),
 pār'trīdge, not (pāt'),

pa shə' or pā'shā,
 páss,
 Pas sā'ie,
 passé (pas sā',)
 pā'tent, or pāt'ent,
 päth, not (pāth),
 pā'thos, not (pāth'os),
 pāt'ri mo ny,
 pā'tri ot, not (pāt'),
 pā'tri ot ĩsm, not (pat'ri),
 pa tröl',
 pā'tron,
 pāt'ron aġe,
 pāt'ron al,
 pā'tron ěss, not (pāt'ron),
 pāt'ron ize,
 pēak'ed, (pēk'ed or peekt),
 pe eūliar, (yar),
 pe cūl iār'i ty, (yār'ī tȳ),
 pe cūn'ia ry,
 pē'dal, *adj.*,
 pēd'al, *noun*,
 pēd'a gogue, not (gōg),
 pēd'a gō'gy,
 pēd'es tal, not pe dēs'tal,
 Pēg'a sūs,
 pe dūŋ'ele,
 pel lū'cid,
 Pe kin', or Pe king',
 pē'nal,
 pēn'al ty,
 pēn'cil, not (pēn'sl),
 Pe nēl'o pē,
 pēnd'ū lūm,

pen ĩn'su lā, (sū or shū),
 Penn'syl vān'ia (ya),
 pen tām'e ter,
 pe nū'ri oūs, not pēn ū'),
 pē'o ny,
 per'dū, or pēr'du,
 pēr'emp to ry,
 pēr'feet, or per fēet', *verb*,
 pēr'fū me, or per fūme',
 noun,
 pē'rī,
 pē ri ōd'ie,
 pe rīm'e ter,
 pē'ri od,
 pēr'jūre,
 pēr'mit, or per mīt', *noun*,
 pēr'qui ſite, (pēr'kwī zit),
 Persia, (pēr'she ā, not zhe),
 per sīst, not (zist),
 pēr spi rā'tion, not (prēs pir-
 ā'tion),
 per suā'sīve,
 pēr'ti nā'cioūs,
 pēs'tle, (pēs'l),
 pēt'al, or pē'tal,
 pēt'it, (pēt'y, *Fr. pron. ptē'*),
 pēt'rel,
 phā'e ton, not (fā ton nor
 fē'ton),
 phā'laux, or phāl'aux,
 phār'ma çeū'tia, not (kū'),
 phīl an thrōp'ie, nōt (phī),
 phī ĩp'ple,
 phī lōl'o ġy,

phīl ō sŏph'ie, not (phī),	Plē'iad, (yad),
phŏn'ies,	Plē'ia deș, (ya),
phŏs'pho rŭs,	plē'na ry,
pho tŏg'ra pher,	plēth'o rā,
phrēn o lŏg'ie,	ple thŏr'ie or plēth'o rie,,
phŷș i ōg'no my,	pleū'ri sy,
physique, (fē zēk'),	pŏ'em, not (pŏ'm),
pī ā'no, <i>adj.</i> ,	poign'ant, (poin'ant),
pī ā'no fŏr-te,	pŏl'i tie,
pī ā'nist, not pī ān'ist nor	pŏ'lo nāise', <i>noun</i> ,
(pe' ānist),	po lŷg'a my,
pī āz'zā,	pŏl'y syl lāb'ie,
pīct'ŭre, (pīkt'yur),	po māde',
pīet ūr ēsque', (pīet'yur-	pŏme-grān'ate,
esk'),	Pom pē'ia, (ya),
pī nē'al, or pīn'e al,	Pom pē'ii, (pom pā'yee),
pī'o ny, or pē'o ny, not (pī'-	Ponce de Leon, (pŏn'thā dā-
ne),	lā ōn'),
pis tŏle',	pŏrch,
pīqu'ant, (pīk'ant),	pŏr'poise, (pŏr'pus),
plā'ea ble, not plāe'a ble,	porte monnaie, (pŏrt' mun-
pla eārd',	nā),
plā'gia rișm,	por tēnt', not pŏr'tent,
plā'ģia ry, (plā'je re, or plā'-	pŏr'tu lā'ea,
je a re),	pos sēșș', (poz zēs'),
plāid, (<i>Scot. pron.</i> plād),	pŏst'hu moŭs, not (pŏst'),
plāit, not (plēt),	pŏ'tent ate,
plā teau', (plā tŏ'),	Pow hat tăn',
Plata, Rio de la, (rē' o dā lā	prāi'rie,
plā tā),	prānce,
plā'ti nŭm, or pla tī'num,	pre çēd'ençe,
ple bē'ian, (yan), not plē'be-	pre çēd'ent, <i>adj.</i> ,
ian,	prēc'e dent, <i>noun</i> ,
ple bē'ian ișm, (yan),	pre çise', not (cize'),

pre eöç'i ty,
 präd'a to ry,
 präd'e çës'sor, not (prë'),
 prë di lëe'tion, not (präd i-
 lee'),
 prëf'ace, not (prë'),
 pre fër'ment,
 prëf'er a ble, not (pre fër'),
 prël'ate,
 prël'ude, or prël'ude, *noun*,
 prë ma türe', (mât yure'),
 prë'mi er, or prëm'ier, (yer),
noun,
 pre pös'ter oüs, not (pös'-
 trus),
 prë'säge, or prës'äge, *noun*,
 pre säge', *verb*,
 Prës'by tē'ri-an, not (prës),
 prës'by ter y,
 prë'sci ent, (shī ent),
 prës en tä'tion, not (prë),
 prë sën'ti mënt, not (pre-
 sën'ment),
 prës'i dënt, not (dünt),
 pre şümp't'u oüs, not (zümp'-
 shüs),
 pre tēnce', not prë'tēnce,
 prët'er it, or prë'ter it,
 pre tēxt', or prë'text,
 pret'ty, (prīt'ty),
 prëv'alence,
 pre vënt'ive, not (pre vën'-
 ta tive),
 pri'ma ry, not (mër),

pri mē'val,
 prīs'tine, not (tīn),
 pri'va cy,
 prīv'i ly,
 prō'ba to ry,
 prōb'i ty,
 prō'ceeds,
 prōç'ess,
 prōd'ūce, not (prō),
 prōd'uet, *noun*,
 prō'file, (prō'fil or prō'feel),
 pro fūse', not (fūz'),
 prō'grāmme,
 prōg'ress, not (prō'),
 prō jëe'tile, not (tīl),
 prōl'o eū'tor, or pro lōe'tu-
 tor,
 prōm'e nāde', or prōm'e-
 nāde',
 prō mül'gāte, not (prōm'),
 pro nūn'ci ā'tion, (shī ā'-
 shun),
 pro rōgue', (pro rūg'),
 pro şā'ie,
 prös'per oüs, not (prös'prus),
 prōt'ā sīs, not (prō'),
 prō'te an,
 protégé, (prō'tā zhā'),
 pro tēm'po re, not (tēm'pōre),
 prōt'es tā tion, not (prō'),
 pro vërb'i al,
 pro vī'go,
 pro vō'ea tīve,
 prōv'ost,

provost-marshal, sometimes	pŭm'íee,
pronounced (pro vŏ'),	pŭmp'kin,
prŭde, not prŭide,	puge tŭl'ioŭs, (tŭl'yus),
psālm, (sām),	pŭn'gent,
psalmist, (sām'ist),	pŭr'lieŭ, (pŭr'lŭ),
psalms, (sāmz, not sāmz),	pŭr'pŏrt, not pŭr pŏrt',
pseŭ'do, (sŭ'dŏ),	pur sŭit',
pseŭ'do nym, (sŭ'),	pŭr'suŭ vant, (swe),
Psy'ehē, (sī'ke),	pŭst'ŭle, (pŭst'yŭl),
Ptŏl'e mǎ'ie, (tŏl),	pŭt,
pŭ'er ŭle, not (ŭl),	py rām'í dal,
pug nǎ'cious, (shus),	pŷ rí'tes,
pŭ'is sance,	Pŷ thǎg'o ras,

Q.

quǎff, not (quŏff),	quay, (kē),
quǎg'gŷ, not (quŏg'),	quē'ry,
qua drŭlle', (kwa drŭl', or	qui ē'tus,
ka drŭl'),	quī'nŭne, or quīnŭne',
quālm, (kwām),	quīn'ŷy,
quān'dary, or quāndǎ'ry,	quin tēs'sençe,
quǎr'an tŭne, <i>noun</i> ,	quī vŭve, (kē vēv),
quǎr'an tŭne', <i>verb</i> ,	quix ōt'ie,
quǎr'el, not (quǎr'l),	quoit, (kwoit, not kwāt).
quǎsh, (kwŏsh, not kwǎsh),	quŏ'rum,
quǎssíǎ, (kwŏsh'ŷ ǎ, or	quoth, (kwŏth, or kwŭth),
kwǎsh'ŷ ǎ),	quŏ'tient, (kwŏ'shent),

R.

rǎb'bi, (bŷ or bŭ),	ran'eor, (rǎng' kŭr),
rǎ'çe moŭs, or ra çe'moŭs,	ra pǎ'cioŭs,
rǎd'ish,	Raphael, (rǎf'a el),
rǎft,	rǎp'ŭne, not (ra pēn'),
ra gŭt', (ra gŏŏ'),	rǎpt'ŭre,
rǎil'ler y,	rǎsp,

răsp'ber ry, (răz'ber rȳ, not rawz'),	rěe're ā'tīve,
răth'er, not (ruth),	re eruit',
ră'ti o, (ră'shi o, or ră'sho),	reet'an gle,
ră'tion, (ră'shun or răsh'un),	ree'ti tude,
ră'tional,	rěe'to ry,
ră'tion ā'le,	re eū'per āte,
răv'en oūs, (răv'n us),	re eū'sant,
Reading, (rěd'ing),	rěd'o lent,
rē al Y zā'tion, not (I zā'),	rěf'er a ble, not (re fēr'),
rē'al ly,	rěf'fēx, not re flēx',
rēalm,	rěf'ra ga ble,
rēb'el, not (rěb'l),	rěf'lu ěnt, not re flū'ent,
re çess',	re fūl'gent,,
rēc ep tīv'i ty, not (re),	rěf'ūse, <i>adj. or noun</i> ,
recherché, (rūh shēr shā'),	re fūt'a ble,
rēc'i pē,	re gā'li á,
rēc'i prēc'i ty,	re găt'ta,
re çit'al,	régime, (ră'zheem'),
rēc'i ta tīve',	re hēars'al,
re elūse',	re mē'di a ble,
rēc'og niz ā ble, or re cōg'ni- za ble, not (niz'),	re mēd'i lēss, or rēm'e di- lēss,
re eōg'ni zance, (re eog'nȳ- zans, or re eōn'ȳ zans),	re mōn'strate,
rěe'og nize,	rěn'dez vōus, (rěn'de vōō),
rěe on çil'a ble,	re nūn'ci ā'tion, (shȳ),
rěe'on dite, or re eōn'dȳte,	rěp'ā ra ble,
{ re eōn'naīs sānce,	rěp'ār tee',
{ re eōn'noīs sānce,	rēpertoire, (rā pār twā'),
{ rěe'on noi'ter, not rē',	ri-p'er to ry,
{ rěe'on noi'tre,	rěp'tile,
re eōurse',	ri-p'ū ta ble,
rěe're ant,	rě'qui em,
rěe re ā'tion,	rěre'dos,
	re sēarch', not (rē'),

rěš'i dñe,
 rěš'ig na'tion, not (rěs.)
 rěš'in,
 rěš'o lū ble,
 rěš'o nance,
 re sōurce', not (rě'),
 rěs'pite, not (pit),
 restaurant, (rěs'tō rāng', or
 rěs'to rant),
 re stōr' a tīve, not (rěs tō'),
 résumè, (rā'zū'mā'),
 re tāil', *verb*,
 rē'tail, *noun* or *adj.*,
 re trīb'u tīve, not ret ri bū'-
 tīve,
 rē'tro āet', or rēt'ro aet',
 rē'tro çède, or rēt'ro çède,
 rē'tro dñe' tion, or rēt' ro-
 cñe'tion,
 rē'tro flēx, or rēt'ro flēx,
 rē'tro frāet, or rēt'ro frāet,
 rē'tro grāde, or rēt'ro grāde,
 rē'tro pūl'sīve, or rēt'ro pūl'-
 sīve,
 rē'tro spēet, or rēt'ro spēet,
 rē'tro vērt, or rēt'ro vērt,
 re vēil'le, (re vāl'yā. In U.
 S. service, rev'a le'),
 rěv'el ry, not (ñl ry),
 rěv'e nñe,
 rěv'o ea ble,
 re vōlt', or re vōlt',
 rey'nard, or rēyn'ard,
 rheum, (room),

rheu māt'ie, (rū),
 rheu'ma tīsm,
 rhī nōç'e rōs,
 rhī zō'mā,
 rhōmb, (rōmb),
 rhu'bārb, (rū'barb),
 Richelieu, (rěsh'e loo; *Fr.*,
 rěsh'le uh'),
 ricochet, (rīk'o shā' or rīk'-
 o shēt'),
 rīd,
 right'eoūs, (rī'chūs),
 Rio Jeneiro, (rī'o ja nee'ro
 or reé o ja nā'ro),
 rīse, *verb*,
 rise, *noun*,
 rīsk, not (rěsk),
 Ro'a nōke',
 rō būst', not rō'būst,
 rō mānce', not (rō'),
 rōōf,
 rōōm,
 rōōt, not rōōt,
 rōš'in,
 roué, (rō'ā),
 rouge, (rōōzh),
 route, (rōōt or rowt),
 rōu tñe', (rōō teen'),
 rū'bi eünd,
 rū'by,
 rūde, not rūde,
 rū'di ment,
 rūe,
 rūf' fian, (rūf'yan or rūf' fi-
 an),

rụlê,
rụ'mi nate,
rụ'mor,
rụ'ral,

Russian, (rüş'an or röö'-
shan),
rụ'ta bả'gà,
Ruth,

S.

săb'a ỏth, or sa bả'oth,
sabot, (să bỗ'),
săe'cha rine, (rên, or rỷn),
săe er dỏ'tal, ọt (să cer),
sae'ra mềnt, not (să'cre),
săe'ri fice, (fiz),
săe'ri lẹge, not (să'eri),
săe'ri le'gious,
săe'rist an,
Săd'du ợee,
săf'ron,
sa gả'ciou's,
Sa hả'ra, or (sah'hả'ra),
said, (sed),
Săl'a dỷn,
săl'a ry,
să'li ent,
sa line', or sả'line,
săl'ine, (substance from ash-
es of potato leaves),
sa lỉ'vả,
sălm'on, (să'm'on),
salon, (sả'lông'),
săl'u ta ry,
sălve, (săv).
săl'ver, not (sả'ver),
sả'mite,
sang froid, (sống frwả'),

sand'wich, or (sand'wij),
său'guỷne, (săng'gwỷn),
San Joaquin, (săn ho ả-
keen'),
Săn'he drỷm,
Săn Săl vả dỏr',
săp'phire, (săf'ỉr, or sảf'ur),
sảrce'nẻt, not (sả'se),
sảr'dỷne,
sả'rsa pả rỷ'l'ả, not (sảs ả),
sả'ti ảte, (shỷ),
sa ti'e ty, not (sả'she ty).
sảt'ỉn,
sảt'ỉre,
sả'trap, or sả'trap,
sảt'ự nỉne, not sả'tự nỉn,
sảu'ợy,
sảun'ter,
sảu'sảge,
savant, (sả'vổng'),
says, (sẻs, not sảz),
seal'lop,
seălp,
seảrợe,
{ seảth, } verb.
{ seảthe, }
seathed, (skảtht, or skảthd),
sehẻd'ủle, (yủl),

*schism, (sīzm, not šīz'ūm),
 seōff, not (seəuf),
 seōff'er,
 serīpt'ūre, (yūr),
 serōf'u lā, not (skrauf'),
 seru'ti nŷ,
 seūlp'ture, (skūlp't'yūr),
 scythe,
 sēam'stress, or sēam'sstress,
 seance, (sā ōngs'),
 se cā'le,
 sēe'kel, (sēk'kl, not sīkl),
 sēe're tary, not (sēe' ū ta ry),
 se erēt'īve.
 sē'ere to ry, or se erēt'o ry,
 se dān',
 sēd'ā tīve, (se dā'),
 sēine,
 sēm'ī, not sēm'ī,
 sēn'es çhal, (sēn'e shal),
 sē nīle', not (sē'nīl),
 sēn'ti ent, (she),
 sēn'ti mēnt, not (munt),
 sēp'a ra ble,
 sēp'ul eher, (ker),
 sē'quel, not (kwīl),
 se quēs'trāte,
 ser'geant, (sār'jent or sēr'-
 jent),
 sēr'riēs, (sēr'rēz or sēr'rī ēz),
 sēr'ri oūs,
 sēr'pen tīne,
 sērv'īle,
 Sē'ton, colloq., (sē'tn),

sēv'en, (sēv'n),
 sew, (sō),
 sēx āg'e nary, or sēx'a gē-
 na ry,
 shāft,
 shāh,
 sha'n't, (shānt, not shānt),
 shēath; *pl.*, sheaths,
 she kī'nah,
 shēr'bet,
 shīre, or shīre,
 shōne, or shōne,
 shōrt'-lived, not (līvd),
 shrew, (shry, not srōō),
 shrewd, (shryd),
 shriek, (shrēk, not srēk),
 shrīll, not (srīl),
 shrine,
 shrītk, not (srīnk),
 shrūb, not (srūb),
 shrūg, not (srūg),
 Sī am', or (se am'),
 sīb'yl, not (sī'bīl),
 sīd'er al,
 sī ēs'ta,
 sigh, (sī),
 sī lē'si a, (lē'shī á),
 sīl'hou ētte, (sīl'ōō et),
 sīl'ique, (sīl'ik or sī lēk'),
 sīm'ī le,
 sī'mul tā'ne oūs,
 sīnce, not (sēnce),
 sī'ne eūre, not (sīn'),
 sī'ne dr'e,

sī'ren,
 sīr'loin,
 sīr'up,
 ske dād'dle,
 slánt,
 sleek,
 slīp'per y,
 slīv'er, or slī'ver,
 slōth, or slōth,
 slōth'fūl, not (slōth),
 slough, (slūf, *the cast off skin*
of a serpent),
 slough, (slow, *a deep, miry*
place),
 slōv'en, (slūv'n, not slōv'n),
 sobriquet, (sō'bre kă'),
 sō'ele, (sō'kl or sōk'l),
 sōft,
 sōf'ten, (sōf'n),
 soirée, (swă ră'),
 sō'journer,
 sōl'ace,
 sōl'der, or sōd'er,
 sōl'dier, (sōl'jer),
 sōl'e çism, not (sō'le),
 sōl'i tâire',
 Sō'lon,
 sōl'stiçe, not (sōl'),
 sōm'bre, or (sōm'),
 so nă'tă,
 sōng,
 so nō'roūs,
 sōon,
 soot, sōot, or sōot,

sōoth'sāy er, not (sōoth),
 sōp o rīf'ie, not sō pō),
 so pră'no,
 sōr'ry, not (saw'ry),
 sōr'tiē,
 soūth'ern,
 souvenir, (soov'neer'),
 sōv'er eign, (sūv'er in, or
 sōv),
 spān'iel, (yel),
 spāsm, not (spās'ūm),
 spē'ciēs, (spē'shēz),
 spē'ciōūs,
 spērm'a cē'tī,
 sphē'roid,
 spīn'ach, (spīn'ej),
 { spī'nel, or spī nēl',
 { spī nēlle',
 spīn'et, or spī nēt',
 spir'a ele, (spīr'a ·kl, or
 spī'ra kl),
 spīr'it, not (spīr'ūt),
 splīn'e tie,
 spū'ri oūs,
 squāl'id,
 squā'lōr,
 squir'el, (sqwīr'el, or
 skwūr'el),
 stae eā'to,
 stāff,
 stāl'wart,
 stāmp, not (stōmp),
 stānch,
 stān'chion,
 stā'tus,

staveş, (stāvz, or stāvz),
 stēad'y, not (stīd'y),
 steel'yard, (colloq., stīl'yard)
 stēre, (stēr),
 stē're q seōpe,
 stīnt, not (stēnt),
 stir'rup, (stūr'rup, or stīr'-
 up),
 stōne, not (stīm),
 stōrm, not (stawm),
 stō'ry,
 stra tē'gie,
 strā'tā,
 Strauss, (strowss),
 strēngth,
 strōng,
 strēh'nīne,
 stū'd'ied, (stūd'id), *par. adj.*,
 stū'di o,
 stu pēn'doūs,
 suāv'i ty, (swāv', not sū āv),
 sūb jēct', *verb*,
 sub jēet'ed, not sūb'jeeted,
 sūb lū'nar,
 sūb poē'na, not (sūp pē'ny),
 sub sīd'ence,
 sūb'stan tīve ly, not (sūb-
 stān'),
 sūb'tīle,
 sūb'tīle, (sūt'l),
 sūb'ūrb, not sū'būrb,
 sūch, not (sēch, nor sīch),
 sūd'den, not (sūd'n),
 Sū'ez, (soo'),

suf fice', (suf fīz'),
 sug gēst, (sug jēst', or sud-
 jēst'),
 sū'i cid'al,
 suīte, (sweet),
 sul phū'rie,
 sul'tā'nā, or sul tā'nā,
 { sū'mae, }
 { sū'maeh, } (coll. shū'mak),
 Sū mā'trā, (soo),
 sūm'mā ry, not (mēr e),
 sūm'moned, (münd', not
 munzd),
 sūn'drēş,,
 sū'per & ble,
 su pēr'flu oūs,
 sū'per in tēnd'ent,
 sū'pine, *noun*,
 su pine', *adj.*,
 sūp'ple, not (sōō'pl),
 sūp pōşe', not (spōz),
 su prēm'a cy,
 sūre'ty,
 sūr nāmed',
 sur'prise, not (sūp'),
 sur veil'lançe, (sur vāl'yans),
 swōrd, (sōrd),
 syl lāb'ie,
 sy lāb'i eate,
 sūmp'tom,
 sūn'eo pe,
 sūn'od, not (sī'nōd),
 Sū'r'a cuse,

T.

tableau, (tab lō'),
 tăç'i tûrn,
 tăl'is man,
 tăp'es try, not (tăps'tre, nor
 tă'pes tre),
 tă'pis, (or tă pē'),
 tar pəu'lin, not (tər pō'lin),
 Tār pē'ian, (yan),
 tar tă're oûs,
 tar tăr'ie, not tăr tăr',
 tās'k,
 tās'sel,
 tăt'ter de māl'ion, not māl'-
 ion,
 tăunt,
 tēa,
 teat, (tēt, not tīt),
 Te Dē'um,
 tē'di oûs, (or, tēd'yus),
 tēl'e grām,
 te lēg'ra phy,
 tēn'a ble, not (tē'),
 te nā'cioûs,
 te năç'i ty,
 tēn'der loin,
 tēn'et, not (tē'),
 tēn'ûre, (yur),
 tēp'id, not (tē'),
 tête à tête, (tăt'ă tăt'),
 thē'a ter, not thē ā'ter,
 thēr,
 therefore, (thēr'fōr, or thār'-
 fore),

thēre-of, (thēr ôff', or thēr-
 ôv'),
 thēre-with', or wīth',
 Thiers, (te êr'),
 thōught, (thawt),
 thou'sand, (sand, not şan),
 three'pence, (thrīp'ens),
 thrōng,
 thyme, (tim),
 tī ā'rā,
 tic douloureux, (tīk'dōō lōō
 rōō'),
 tīek'lish, not (el ish),
 tīd'bīt not (tīt'bit),
 tierce, (tērs or tērs),
 tī'ny, not tīn'y nor (tē'ny),
 tī rāde',
 to mǎ'to, or to mǎ'to,
 tōōth'ache, (āk), not (tēeth'-
 ache),
 tō pōg'ra phy,
 tōr'toise, (tōr'tis),
 tō'ry,
 tōss,
 tōur, (tōōr),
 tōūr'na ment,
 tō'ward, (tō'ard), *adj.*, not
 tō wǎrd',
 tō'wards, (tō'ards, not tō-
 wǎrdz'),
 tra mōn' tǎne, or trām' on-
 tǎne,
 trăg'quīl, (trǎng'kwil),

trance,
 trāns æt', not (trānz),
 trans fēr' *verb*,
 trāns'fer, *noun*,
 trāns' mi grāte, not (trans-
 mī'),
 trans pār'ent,
 trāv'el,
 tre mēn'doūs,
 trēm'or, or trēm'or,
 tre phīne', or tre phīne',
 trī bū'nal,
 trīb'ūne,
 trī lō'bate, or trī'lo bāte,
 trī'lo bite, not (trīl'),
 Trin I dad',
 trī'o, or trī'o,
 trīp'ar tite, or trī pārt'ite,
 trīph'thong, (trīf'thong or
 trīp'thong),
 trī'pod,
 trī'umph,
 trīv'i āl, not (trīv'yal),

trō'ehē, (trō'kē),
 trō'phy, not (trōf'),
 trōth,
 trous de loup, (trū'dū lōō'),
 trou'sers, not (šēš),
 trousseau, (trōō'sō'),
 trūn'cheon, (shun),
 trūth; *pl.*, trūths, not trūthš,
 tūbe' rōše, or tū' ber ōse,
noun,
 Tūes'day, not (tūz'),
 tū'fā, or tū'fā,
 Tuileries, (twē'le rē'),
 tūr'bīne,
 tūr'gid,
 tūr'nip,
 tur quoise', (koiz' or keiz'),
 twō, (tōō),
 tŷ pōg'ra pher, or tŷ pōg'ra-
 pher,
 tŷ pōl'o gy, or tŷ pōl'o gy.
 tŷ rān'nie,
 tŷr'an ny,

U

ūl'ti mā'tum,
 ūm brā'geoūs,
 ūm brēl'lā, not (ūm ber ēl'lā),
 un ā'mi a ble,
 un eōurt'e oūs, (ūn kūr'te-
 ūs),
 ūn equth', (kōōth),
 ūnet'ū ous, (ūngkt'yū ūs),
 un dšunt'ed, not (dānt'),

ūn'der nēath', or ūn'der-
 nēath'),
 ūn'der tāk'er,
 ūŋ'guent, (ūng' gwent),
 un hēard',
 ūn ūn'ter est ed, not un in'-
 ter ēst'ed,
 ū'ni sōn,
 ūn māsk', not (māsk'),

ũn pręc'e dĕnt ed, not (prĕ'),
 un vãn'quished, (ũn vãng'-
 kwisht),
 U'ra nũs,
 ur bãn'í ty,
 Uruguay, (ũ'roo gwā, or ōō-
 roo gwí'),

ũs,
 ũs ũ'ri oũs, (yũ zhũ'ri ũs),
 u şũrp',
 u tō'pi an,
 ũx'ō ri oũs, (ũgz),

V.

vā'eāte,
 vāe'çine, (vāk'sin, or vāk'-
 sĭn),
 va gā'ry, not vāg'ary,
 vā'grant,
 va lĕn'çi ĕnneş',
 vāl'et, (vāl'et, or vāl'ā),
 vā lĭse',
 vāl'ŭ a ble, not (vāl'ā bl),
 vāũ'quish, (vāũk'wish),
 vā'ri e gāte,
 vā'ri e gāt ed,
 vā'ri o loid, or vār'i o loid,
 vā'ri oũs,
 vāst,
 vāunt,
 vē'he mĕnce, not ve hĕ'.
 mence,
 vē'he mĕnt, not ve hĕ'ment,
 vēl'vet, not (vĭt),
 Venezuela, (vĕn e zwĕ'lā),
 vē'ni al,
 vēn'í şon, (vēn'í zn, or vēn'-
 zn),
 vē rā'cious, (shus),
 Ve'rā Cruz, (kroos),

ve rān'dā,
 ver bōse', not (bōz'),
 vērd'i grĭs, not (grĭs),
 vērd'ũre, not (vērd'yũr),
 vēr'sa tĭle,
 vēt'er i na ry, not (vēt'ri na-
 ry),
 vĭ'and,
 vĭçe'roy,
 vĭç'í naĝe,
 vĭc'tory, not (vĭc'try),
 vĭct'uals, (vĭt'tlɹ),
 Vienna, (ve en'na),
 vĭl'laĭn, (lin, not lĭn),
 vĭ'o lĕnce, not (lĭnce),
 vĭ'o let,
 vĭ'o lĭn',
 vĭ rā'gō,
 vĭ'rĭle, or vĭr'tle,
 vir' tĭle,
 vĭs'eount, (vĭ'),
 vĭş'or, not (vĭ'),
 vĭş'ual,
 vive, (veev),
 vĭz'ier, (yer), or vĭ zĭer',

võ'cạ ble, not (võc'),
võl'a tfile, not (tfl),

võl'ume, (yũm),
voy'age,

W.

wáft,
wáin'seot,
wáist' eđat, (colloq., wěs'-
kut),
wạl'let,
wạl'nũt,
wạm'pum,
wạn,
war'rior, (wạr'yur or wỏr'-
rĩ ur),
Warwick, (wor'rik, *Eng.*),
Warwick, (wor'wik or wor'-
rik, *U. S.*),
wạ'ry,
wạs, (wỏz),
wạs'sail, (wỏs'sil),
wạy'lay,
wẻap'on, not (wẻ'pon),
wẻa'ry,
Wẻdnes'day, (wẻnz'dỹ).
well, not (wẻl),
wẻre,
whạrf,
whạt,
whẻat,

whẻrẻ wẻith', or whẻrẻ wẻith'
whẻrẻ-with-ạl',
whẻth'er, not (wẻẻh'),
whẻch, not (wẻẻch),
while, not (wẻẻle),
whẻm'si eal,
whẻs'key, not (wẻẻs'),
whole, (hỏẻle, not hỏẻl),
whỏỏp'ing-cough,
Willamette, (wil lá'met),
wẻẻse'a cre, not (wẻẻse a'),
wỏm'an,
wỏm'en, (wẻẻm'en),
Worcester, (wỏỏs'tẻr),
wỏr'ry, (wỏr'rỹ),
wound, (wỏỏnd or wỏwnd),
wrẻath,
wrẻath'fủl,
wrẻak,
wrẻath; *pl.*, wrẻaths,
wrẻẻs'tẻle, (rẻẻs'sẻl),
wrẻẻst'band, (rẻẻst'),
wỏỏng,
wỏỏth,

X.

xỏn'the ine,
xẻ'bee, (zẻ'bee),

xẻs'tẻr, (zẻẻs'tẻr),

Y.

yạcht, (yỏt),
Yạn'kee, (yạn'kẻ'e),

ỹ clẻped', (ẻ klẻẻpt'),
yea, (yỏỏ or yẻẻ),

yĕlk,	yĕt, not (yĭt),
Yeniseĭ, (yen e sĕ'e or yen-	yōlk, (yōlk or yōk),
e sĕ'),	yōn'der,
yĕs'ter dāy,	youths,

Z.

zĕal'ot, not (zĕ'lōt),	Zeūs, not Zē'us,
zĕal'ous,	zō ól'ō gy.
zĕ'nith,	

EXAMPLES OF DIFFICULT ARTICULATION.

(Write the examples on the blackboard, and before reading, analyze the difficult words).

- I. The youth hates study.
- II. An ice house. A nice house.
- III. The wild beasts straggled through the vale.
- IV. And oft false sounds sunk near him.
- V. And these the finest streams through tangled forests stray.
- VI. Here sweetly slow the liquid lay in holy hallelujahs rose.
- VII. Round and round the rugged rocks the ragged rascal ran.
- VIII. The heights, depths and breadths of the subject.
- IX. Fifty-three thousand thrifty thistles.
- X. The magistrate ought to prove it.
- XI. Whoso loveth wisdom, rejoiceth his father.

- XII. Get nice set of matched chairs.
XIII. Thou overwelimest me with kindness.
XIV. Six slick, slim saplings.
XV. The master current of her mind ran permanent and free.

1.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells
In replete with thoughts of other men,
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.—*Cowper*.

2.

Associate with men of good judgment: for judgment is found in conversation. And we make another man's judgment ours, by frequenting his company.—*Fuller*.

3.

The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed, to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.—*Sir William Temple*.

4.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the Gods, who knows how to be silent, even though he is right.—*Cato*.

5.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing but what is necessary.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

6.

If all men were on an equality, the consequence would be that all must perish; for who would till the ground? who would sow it? who would plant? who would press the wine?—*From the Latin.*

7.

So far is it from being true that men are naturally equal, that no two people can be half an hour together but one shall acquire an evident superiority over the other.—*Johnson.*

8.

The body oppressed by excesses, bears down the mind, and depresses to the earth any portion of the Divine Spirit within it.—*Horace.*

9.

A man must first govern himself, ere he be fit to govern a school or a family; ere he be fit to bear the government of the Commonwealth.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

10.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men; there never was a great man, unless through Divine Inspiration.—*Cicero.*

11.

Oh, it is excellent
To have a Giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a Giant.—*Shakspeare.*

12.

Some are born Great, some acquire Greatness,
And some have Greatness thrust upon them.

—*Shakspeare.*

13.

The happiness of the human race in this world does not consist in our being devoid of passions, but in our learning to command them.—*Tucker.*

14.

There are very few original Thinkers in the world, or ever have been; the greatest part of those who are called philosophers have adopted the opinions of some who went before them.—*Dugald Stewart.*

15.

Thinkers are scarce as God; but he whose thought embraces all his subjects, and who pursues it uninterrupted and fearless of consequences, is a Diamond of enormous size.—*Lavater.*

16.

Do not act as if thou wert going to live ten thousand years. Death hangs over thee. While thou livest, while it is in thy power, be good.—*M. Antonius.*

17.

Look within. Within is the fountain of good, and it will ever bubble up, if thou wilt ever dig.—*M. Antonius.*

18.

Words: Words are women, deeds are men.—*Herbert.*

Words are the daughters of men, but things the sons of God.—*Dr. Johnson.*

19.

O many a shaft, at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant;
And many a word at random spoken
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.

—*Scott's Lord of the Isles*, 5: 18.

20.

I sometimes hold it half a sin,
To put in words the grief I feel;
For words, like nature, half reveal
And half conceal the soul within.

—*In Memoriam.*

21.

Language and thought are inseparable. Words without thought are dead sounds; thoughts without words are nothing. To think is to speak low; to speak is to think aloud. The word is the thought incarnate.—*Max Müller.*

22.

Learn the value of a man's words and expressions, and you know him. He who has a superlative for everything, wants a measure for the great or small.

23.

Be what nature intended you for, and you will succeed; be anything else, and you will be ten thousand times worse than nothing.—*Sydney Smith.* Be not simply good,—be good for something.—*Thoreau.*

24.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame.—*H. W. Longfellow.*

25.

Soil alone could not have produced the "Paradise Lost" or the "Principia." The born dwarf never grows to the middle size.—*Willmott.*

26.

Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.—*Sydney Smith.*

27.

Every person has two educations,—one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.—*Gibbon.*

28.

The first years of a man's life are precious, since they lay the foundation of the merit of the rest, Whatever care is used in the education of children it is still too little to answer the end.—*Marchioness de Lambert.*

29.

This above all—to thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—*Shakespeare.*

30.

Might I give counsel to any young man, I would say to him, try to frequent the company of your betters. In books and in life, that is the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly; the great pleasure of life is that. Note what great men admire; they admire great things.—*W. M. Thackeray.*

31.

The worth of a State, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it.—*I. S. Mill.* We put too much faith in systems, and too little in men.—*B. Disraeli.*

32.

A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor.

He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desire, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and a bowie-knife, said that he would not now forge letters hymeneal with the Queen; went to an isolated spot; severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The *debris* was removed by the Coroner.

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